

IT'S ODD, BUT IT'S TRUE

PLENTY OF SENATORS

Long Island Has Rich History in Nationally Famous Men

Looming large in the history of the United States Senate are the names of several brilliant Long Islanders. Among them are John Smith, Samuel Lewis Southard, Nathan Sanford, Roscoe Conklyn, and Thomas C. Platt.

With the exception of William Calder (1917-1923), a life-long resident of Brooklyn, no resident of Long Island has served this state in the upper house of Congress since Nathan Sanford of Flushing (1815-1821 and 1825-1831). Sanford succeeded Rufus King of Jamaica, when he went to the Senate for the second time. King (1789-1795 and 1813-1825) was not a native of Long Island. He succeeded at the time of his second election John Smith, born at Mastic, Feb. 12, 1752.

Smith was a member of the state assembly (1784-1799), delegate to the convention which adopted the Federal Constitution in 1788; elected as a Democrat to the 6th Congress (1799-1801) to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Jonathan N. Havens and re-elected the 7th and 8th Congresses, and served from Feb. 6, 1800, to Feb. 23, 1804; elected on Feb. 4, 1804 to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Witt Clinton; re-elected and served from Feb. 24, 1804 to March 3, 1813, when he was succeeded by Rufus King.

Smith became United States marshal for the district of New York from July 29, 1813, to June 15, 1815. He was a major general in the state militia at the time of his death in Mastic Aug. 12, 1816. He is buried in the family cemetery at Smith's Point.

Henry Southard, born at Hempstead, Oct. 7, 1747, like Rufus King, not only served in Congress, but two of his sons as well. One of these sons became a United States Senator from New Jersey. The elder Southard moved with his parents to Basking Ridge, N. J., in 1755 and served in the Revolution first as a private and later as a wagon master. He was elected as a Democrat from New Jersey to the 7th and 8th Congresses (1801-1811) and to the 15th, 16th, and 17th (1815-1821). He then retired to farming and died May 22, 1842. He is buried in the Basking Ridge Cemetery.

Issac, son of Henry, was born in Basking Ridge, Somerset County, N. J., August 30, 1783. He served as county clerk of Somerset County (1820-1824); elected as a New Democrat to the 22nd Congress (1831-1833); colonel in the New Jersey state militia; state treasurer of New Jersey (1837-1843). He died in Somerville, Sept. 18, 1850, and is buried in the Old Cemetery there.

His brother, Samuel Lewis Southard was also born in Basking Ridge, the date of his birth being June 7, 1787. He was a graduate of the New Jersey college (Princeton) and engaged as a tutor in a private family near Fredericksburg, Va., in 1803. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of Virginia in 1809; returned to New Jersey and commenced the practice of law in Flemington in 1811; appointed law reporter of the supreme court by the state legislature in 1814; member of the state general assembly from Oct. 14, to Oct. 31, 1815, when he resigned having been appointed to the state supreme bench; associate justice of Supreme Court of New Jersey (1815-1820); moved to Trenton, recorder of Trenton in 1818; presidential elector on the Democratic ticket of Monroe and Tompkins in 1820; appointed and subsequently elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James J. Wilson, and served from Jan. 26, 1821, to March 3, 1823, when he resigned having been tendered a cabinet position by President Monroe.

It is a remarkable circumstance that Senator Southard and his father Representative Henry Southard should both be members of the 16th Congress and more especially for both to be members of the joint committee which reported the famous Missouri Compromise measure.

The youngest Southard was secretary of the navy from Sept. 6, 1823, to March 3, 1829; Secretary of War and interim in 1824; Secretary of the Treasury from March 7, to July 1, 1825. He was also attorney general of New Jersey 1829-1833; Governor, Oct. 26, 1832, and served until Feb. 23, 1833, when he resigned to become Senator; elected as a Whig to the United States Senate in 1833, re-elected in 1839 and served until his death at Fredericksburg, Va., June 26, 1842. He was president of the Senate pro tempore March 4, 1841, to May 31, 1842. He is buried in the Congressional Cemetery in Washington, D. C.

Nathan Sanford was born in Bridgehampton, Nov. 5, 1777. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1799, and commenced practice in New York City. He was United States attorney for the fifth district of New York 1803-1816; member of the state assembly in 1810 and 1811, and served as speaker in the latter year; member of the state senate 1812 to 1815; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1815, to March 3, 1821; delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1821; chancellor of New York from August 1, 1823, to Jan. 1826, when he resigned having been elected United States Senator; elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy in the term commencing March 4, 1825, and served from Jan. 14, 1826, to March 3, 1831; was not a candidate for re-election; resumed the practice of law

Self-Analysis Does Not Give Editor The Blues

Said the editor of the Long Island Star, Brooklyn, in the issue of Aug. 8, 1832: "ASSISTANT EDITOR OF L. I. FARMER—We neglected to notice last week that Mr. I. F. Jones has taken the editorial management of the Long Island Farmer. The paper will be hereafter published by I. F. Jones and Company. The new editor in his address to the readers states that he is neutral in politics, unbiased in religion and declares his intention to make his paper a general vehicle of intelligence, entertainment and instruction. The Farmer exhibits a beautiful appearance, and is edited with talent and judgment."

A VERY GRIM COINCIDENCE

Two Suicides, Are Found Dead From Same Cause

The bodies of a man and woman, both of whom committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid at about the same time, were found in the Lutheran Cemetery, at Middle Village, Oct. 18, 1897.

It was unlikely that either knew of the presence of the other or had ever met. It was about 1 o'clock in the afternoon that employees of the cemetery found the body of the woman lying on a grave in a plot directly opposite the German Lutheran Church near the middle entrance to the cemetery. The woman was about 50 years old, dressed in black, the material being of poor quality. By her side was an empty bottle and in her pocketbook was found a piece of paper bearing the name of "Wittstadt," the name inscribed on the gate to the entrance of the plot. No other evidence of identification was found on her.

Through the paper she was identified as Frances Wittstadt, 51, of Mauler street, Brooklyn.

As her body was being taken to the morgue at Corona, boys in the cemetery discovered the body of the man in some bushes about 200 feet distant. By his side too was an empty bottle. His body was later identified as Philip Held, 52, of 234, East 56th street, Manhattan.

The fact that the woman's body was found on the grave of her late husband hinted that her motive for suicide might be grief, but, none of the relatives of Held could imagine what had led him to end his life.

3 Dogs Change Their Spots

Beagle Hounds of Locust Manor Try Bloodhound Act—But It's No Go!

Three beagle hounds became bloodhounds for a moment in April, 1910, on the estate of W. Burling Cocks of Locust Valley.

One afternoon when Cocks had been hunting with four beagle hounds, he lost track of three of them on his arrival home. The one remaining hound he sent to the kennel. Later that evening the three returned and their master instead of sending them to the kennels permitted them to enter the house.

Not long after midnight the dogs sent up a continuous howl and Cocks came down stairs in his pajamas. Turning on an electric light and looking out a window he saw a man leap from the veranda and run away.

Dressing quickly, Cocks saddled and mounted a horse and with the three hounds started in pursuit of the burglar. The dogs picked up the scent and followed in to a stream. The burglar in some manner managed to cross the stream and the scent was lost.

In Flushing and died there Oct. 17, 1823. Roscoe Conklyn of Utica served this state in the United States Senate from 1867 to 1881, when he resigned as a protest to certain Federal appointments made here by President Chester A. Arthur. He was the son of Alfred Conklyn, born at Amagansett Oct. 12, 1789, and the brother of Frederick Augustus Conklyn.

All three Conklins served in the lower house of Congress. Following his service in the Senate, Roscoe was appointed associate justice of the United States Supreme Court and his nomination was confirmed by the Senate. He refused to accept it. He then turned his talents to practice of law in Manhattan. Walking to his home in Madison Square, where a statue of him now stands, during the famous blizzard of 1888, he contracted a cold from his exposure and died a month later. He is buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Utica.

A handwritten letter by Conklyn to a citizen of Jamaica is one of the treasured possessions of Republican Leader Warren B. Ashmead of Queens. Conklyn's colleague at the time of his resignation was Thomas Collier Platt, who resigned with him. Platt, through his mother Leslie Hichman was connected with the Jamaica family of that name. Platt later was returned to the Senate. He claimed to have kicked Theodore Roosevelt upstairs into the Presidency by having nominated him as Republican candidate for vice-president in the hope of squelching him there.

REASSURING STORK

Institutions Sigh With Relief at Birth of Baby Girl

It was a girl at the College Point summer home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley in August, 1889, and the directors of numerous charitable institutions in New York State resumed their normal breathing. If the child had been a male these institutions stood to lose plenty of money in future bequests. Consequently the birth had been looked forward to by more than the family circle.

There had died in New York City in 1883 Louis C. Hamersley Sr., for many years a prominent member of the New York business and social worlds. A quaint old man of courtly bearing and pleasant manners, he was well known to all the older residents of the city.

He had one inseparable companion, his son, Louis C. Hamersley Jr. The two men dressed alike, and save for a wide difference in age which showed in their hair, were a counterpart in form and feature. They were called "the Hamersley twins" and rarely a day went by that they were not seen walking on Fifth avenue, engaged in close and earnest conversation. They became almost landmarks and when the older man died, New York City felt it had lost one of its founders.

A man of large wealth, there was little discussion as to who would be his beneficiary and in a few days after his death it was announced that he had left his vast estate to his son. Soon afterward New York society was called upon to welcome as the fiancée of Hamersley Miss Lily Price of Albany, daughter of Commander Price, U. S. N. of Troy. Their wedding soon followed. The death of his father was too great a blow for the devoted son and a few months later he joined him in death.

Society turned its eyes to the young widow, who, it was supposed, would inherit the entire estate. But wills often bring surprises and the will of the younger Hamersley was one of these. New York society was shaken to its foundations. It was learned that the estate was put in the hands of trustees who were directed to pay the whole income of their property to the widow during her life. Then followed this remarkable clause:

"In the event that no issue of mine shall survive my said wife, then on her decease, I give my said estate, real and personal, to the male issue of my cousin, J. Hooker Hamersley, then living and to the male issue of such of them as shall have previously died leaving issue. In the event, however, that my said cousin shall die without leaving male issue surviving or surviving my wife, I give the whole of my said estate to such charitable and benevolent corporations located in the state of New York and in such shares and proportions as my dear wife shall by her last will and testament designate."

Mrs. Hamersley following her period of mourning, threw off her weeds and became later the Duchess of Marlborough.

The will case was passing into history and the charitable institutions had settled down into a reasonable hope of future benefits upon the future decease of the duchess when once more a bombshell was exploded into social ranks by the announcement of the engagement of J. Hooker Hamersley to Margaret Chisholm, a member of the noted College Point family of that name.

But when the first child was a girl society and the charitable institutions were happy again.

Old Coins Were Buried Under West Hampton Stone

Otto Kammerer while crossing Brady's lot at Westhampton Beach, June 23, 1898 came across a large flat stone and out of curiosity he turned over the stone and found underneath it six coins.

One, a silver coin the size of a dime had been issued during the reign of Edward II of England. Another was a copper cent issued by the United States government in 1787 with the words "Mind Your Business" on one side and on the other side were 13 lines in a circle and the words "United States We are one." Two of the coins were half cents issued in 1806 and in 1809. A third was a copper coin issued in 1786.

Clientele of Library Dwindled to 2

The Sea Harbor library was forced to close its doors in May 1893, its subscribers having dwindled to two persons. The library was opened in Nov. 1886 and was incorporated under the title of the Sea Harbor Library and Amusement Hall. Although nominally a public institution it was really a private one, owned and controlled by the Pabys Watch Company.

Civil War Troops Embarked On a Barge

The 14th Regiment of New York Volunteers, under the command of Col. Frederick Dent Grant, son of General U. S. Grant, left Camp Thomas at Hempstead Plains for Camp Black, Chickamauga, May 17, 1898. The regiment went by train to Long Island City where it boarded a barge for Jersey City.

LILLIAN RUSSELL AT GREAT NECK

Lillian Russell spent the summer of 1895 at Great Neck bathing, fishing, boating, cycling and eating Little Neck clams.

Can You Guess the Vintage?



If you can call the year on this picture you can imagine—when the Shorter's pulled away—the leaping chickens, the rattled bicyclists and the heavy plume of dust rising from her terrific 25 (or is it 15?) miles per hour. It was Frank R. Smith's.

Two Workers Win \$20,000 Each

Heroes Are Quick to Make Sacrifice That Saves 3 Lives in 1907

Following a thrilling accident to a bridge worker a jury in the Flushing Supreme Court, Jan. 1910, returned a verdict of \$20,000 to each of two men. By their bravery, they saved the lives of several other workmen building the Queensboro bridge over the East River. The verdict was against the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the bridge contractors.

On Dec. 11, 1907, Orlanus Jude and John J. McGlynn were at work on the tower of the bridge at the water's edge on the Queens side. They were more than 100 feet in the air. A steel plate was being put in place by a gang of men, of which Jude and McGlynn were members. The plate was almost in place when it began to slip. The two men realized that if it fell it would cost the lives of at least three of their fellow workers. Both men thrust their hands into a crevice below the plate. It ground on for a few feet almost tearing the hands off the men. But the beam was stopped in its fall.

Their nerve prevented them from fainting while they were being held prisoners and until the plate was raised afterwards they were released. Then they were carried to St. John's Hospital at Long Island City where their hands were amputated. Both men were able while working at their trade to earn \$40 a week wages, but, since the accident their earning power had dropped to practically nothing.

A Versatile Tombstone

Graveyard Token Swept From Regime as Carriage Post and Ink Slap

Matthew Morgan, a wealthy retired business man who during the summer of 1898, occupied the Carll homestead at Babylon was the victim of a peculiar theft.

The article stolen was nothing but a tombstone—not retained by its owner, however, for any burial purpose. It was used as a carriage block in front of the Carll homestead and had been put there, embedded in cement by Edward Carll Livingston.

Livingston had received the stone from his father, founder of a newspaper. The elder Livingston had bought the stone from David S. Conklyn, village undertaker, for use as an ink slab in his printing shop. Originally the stone had marked the grave of Henry Higbie, who died about the time of the American Revolution.

Coroner and Magistrate Clash Over Office

Magistrate Maurice E. Connolly, later borough president, was obliged to hold court in the coroner's office in the Jamaica Town Hall in Feb., 1910, and the magistrate and his court were not welcomed by the coroner's staff.

Upon the arrival of Chief Clerk Albert Humm, recently retired, he noticed that the coats and hats of the magistrate and his aides were parked on the stenographer's desk. Humm ordered the clothing removed on the grounds that its location interfered with the work of the stenographer. Magistrate Connolly promptly overruled Humm and the clothing remained where it was until court was over.

Maspeth Boy, 16, Killed in Spanish-American War

Jack Berlin, a member of Troop K, First U. S. Cavalry, who was killed before Santiago in June, 1898, during the Spanish-American War, was the son of a Maspeth woman. Jack was the youngest of a family of four sons and three daughters. He was but 16 years old at the time of his enlistment. His real name was Willinski.

HORSES AND BICYCLES

Paul Ames, president of the Long Beach Association, signed a contract May 21, 1898, for the erection of sheds and stables at the terminus of Long Beach boulevard. These sheds, it was announced, were to be chiefly for the accommodation of transient visitors to the beach front, the villages on the mainland. There would be also ample accommodation for the owners of bicycles.

A JEALOUSY MURDER

Woman Gets Life Sentence For Killing Girl With an Axe

Jealousy of a paralytic Negro girl for the love of a Negro was regarded as the motive that caused Mrs. Emma Georganna Fletcher to beat the girl's skull in with an axe in August, 1888, at Rocky Hill.

Mrs. Fletcher, a 42-year-old white woman, went on trial for murder of the girl in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Long Island City the following. District Attorney John Fleming was the prosecutor. The accused woman was first of her sex to be tried for a capital crime in the 20 years that followed the trial of Mrs. Fowler of Manhasset for the poisoning of her husband. The attorneys for the defense were former District Attorney Benjamin W. Downing and P. Ingraham.

According to the testimony, Mrs. Fletcher had lived at odd times at the home of the Negro girl's mother, George Horton, who lived near the Amherman house. Horton's acts of kindness towards the colored girl, Maria Jones, were resented by Mrs. Fletcher who quarreled with the girl on that account.

On the night of the murder, Mrs. Fletcher was seen to enter the house at 10 o'clock and remained there until four the next morning when she went to the homes of several of the neighbors telling them Maria had been killed. She asked for matches to light a lantern. The girl's uncle, Peter Chelwin, 95, had been in the house at the time of the murder and Mrs. Amherman had been in Brooklyn where she was employed as a domestic. Both the girl and the aged man received allowances of \$2 a week from the poor master of Jamaica.

The Jones girl was found with her head split by several blows from an axe. Mrs. Fletcher blamed the killing on Horton, who denied the crime and his mother testified that he was at home all through the night of the slaying. At the end of a three day trial Mrs. Fletcher was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment. When sentence was passed upon her she fell in a faint, but, quickly recovered.

A Lesson in Storekeeping

A Small Boy Drives Home the Value of a Cash Register

Cash registers played no part in the store of August Keuling, former postmaster and grocer of the village of Newtown, Jan. 1889. Instead he put his receipts in an ordinary drawer.

About this time Keuling was amazed to find that his daily receipts brought little profit. He was certain that he was doing a good business.

Then he was told by a customer to watch a small Negro boy who had the habit of coming into the store and asking for a quantity of merchandise kept in the rear of the store. While Keuling was out of sight the boy would rifle the cash drawer, the customer said.

Keuling waited until the next time the boy came in and pretended to go to the rear of the store. Actually, he hid behind a box. The customer was right. Once he thought the grocer was out of sight the boy slipped behind the counter and opened the drawer.

Rich, Hill Project in 1898 Called for 13 New Homes

Plans were filed May 13, 1898 in the office of the commissioner of buildings at the Jamaica Town Hall by Alfred J. Merritt for 13 new houses to be built at once in Richmond Hill at a cost of \$3,000 each. Two were to be built on the east side of Garfield avenue, near Jamaica avenue, and 11 on the north side of Grant avenue near Jamaica avenue.

Fireworks and Music Sang Welcome to Electric Lights

The people of Freeport celebrated with a parade and fireworks and music the introduction of electric lights into that village May 28, 1898. The village was incorporated in 1892 and soon afterwards a water system was instituted, owned and controlled by the village. An electric light plant was then built by the village at a cost of \$20,000.

There were 100 street lamps erected with a capacity of 1,200 candle power.

JOHN ALSOP KING

John Alsop King, National Republican, was elected Assemblyman from Queens County in 1831, defeating Samuel Mott, Jacksonian Democrat, by 282 votes.

Clubs Please Note Its Soft Air That Gets 'Em!

A delegation of 30 men and women from the Jamaica Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, started out from Jamaica on Dec. 18, 1915, in a motor bus to attend the inauguration of the Glen Cove Chapter in the Masonic building, Glen Cove.

The bus broke down between Albertson and Roslyn. All but two of the party returned to Jamaica. Mrs. Maude R. Spencer, Deputy Grand Matron, and Deputy Grand Lecturer Murray, secured a farm wagon ride to Roslyn, and then went by auto to Glen Cove, arriving there late in the evening.

'Don't Complain, Marry Her!'—And He Did!

The novelty of a man marrying a woman and appearing in court on the same morning to press a charge of larceny against her, was witnessed in Justice Kavanagh's court at Long Island City in Jan. 1889. Frederick Becker, an Aspinola farmer, employed Wilhelmina Hilda as housekeeper. After a time they agreed to regard themselves as man and wife.

Becker failed to provide for her as she wanted and she left him. The farmer caused her arrest on a charge of larceny. At the hearing it was found that she had taken nothing with her that was not her own.

The judge hearing the story of their curious arrangement, advised them to marry. They consented and he performed the ceremony on the spot.

BICYCLE DAYS

Jamaica Sure Roads Were Never Better for Wheeling

"Roads for wheeling were never better in this section than at the present time," declared a Jamaica correspondent of a metropolitan newspaper April 2, 1898.

"All the village streets have been, or are being, macadamized, which gives the unincorporated limits a series of good hard highways, though in some places they are beginning to break up where they have been washed by the winter rains."

Going north from Jamaica were the Flushing (Pomona) boulevard and Black Stump (Utopia parkway), roads and the Hoffman (Queens) boulevard. The Hoffman boulevard, the writer asserted, was an elegant street, of macadam from the western section of the village running from Fulton street (Jamaica avenue) to Newtown (Forest Hills).

In going south the Merrick (road) turnpike is the principal thoroughfare. One could ride for miles on this pie, connecting on his way with Locust avenue, the outlet of Glenmore avenue and the Broadway run from Brooklyn and also the macadam roads at Valley Stream and Lynbrook for the Rockaway peninsula. At Springfield a macadam road (Springfield boulevard) led to Queens (Village). The Rockaway road from the village was macadamized to Jamaica South.

Jamaica avenue known in previous years as the "old bog hole," had been bricked and asphalted. From the village line to the old Brooklyn city line (Eldert lane) the Jamaica town authorities bricked the roadway which is a direct line to Richmond Hill, Forest Park and Cypress Hills. This connected with the Jamaica avenue of Brooklyn's 26th Ward (East New York).

Roads going east from Jamaica struck out from Hempstead turnpike. This road is macadamized all the way to Hempstead, but from Jamaica to Queens (Village) a double trolley track is laid in the middle of the roadway. At Queens Village and at the terminus of the trolley (212th street) the Jericho turnpike connects. This brings a rider through Floral Park to Lake Success, Mineola and Jericho.

At New Hyde Park Jericho turnpike is intersected by a good road to Little Neck; at Queens by a macadamized road (Springfield boulevard) to Bayside and Willets Point; at Mineola with roads to Garden City and Hempstead and macadamized roads Roslyn and elsewhere on the North Shore.

Poor Old Brooklyn!

Dislike for Borough Rallied Opposition to Making Long Island a State

Talk of creating a separate state out of Long Island first, agitated in 1849, sprang up again 50 years later when it was discussed by several metropolitan newspapers. Reaction to the idea was expressed by the editor of the Long Islander of Huntington, who said in Jan. 1899:

"The subject of creating a new state from Long Island is now being discussed by the New York World and other papers. We hardly think that the movement has become very serious yet. The two rural counties, Queens and Suffolk, are not very anxious. City of Brooklyn would be the top, bottom, and sides of such a State. While we might be very comfortably housed according to Brooklyn's notion, the chances are that we would be altogether too much confined. Brooklyn is boss enough now. She comes into our counties to tap all our streams and ponds for her water supply and locates her insane and paupers in the midst of our fertile fields and thickly populated farming districts, without so much as asking leave."

"We have little enough protection from our Legislature as it is but it would be much worse in a state of Long Island."

EAST MORICHES TO MANILA
A petition was circulated in Jan. 1898 and signed by many of the residents of East Moriches asking that the name of the post office there be changed from East Moriches to Manila to commemorate the (then) recent naval victory of Admiral Dewey in the Philippines.

COURT GOES TO BEACH

Undress? 'Sure,' Says Judge, but Not in Bushes Or Cars

Judge Duval and Constable Thompson of Oyster Bay went to Bayville Beach July 1, 1917, to investigate reports that bathing—with and without suits—was going on there.

They found no foundation for the report but they discovered that bathers were changing their clothes in autos.

The judge and the constable would have performed their service without assistance, but several citizens of Oyster Bay, to whom the official nature of the expedition had been explained, felt that the party should be reinforced and they promptly volunteered.

The men said that they felt it was their civic duty to go along and no amount of persuasion could stay them. They were all in accord with Judge Duval when he said: "The morals of Oyster Bay must be safeguarded." The first blow in defense of Oyster Bay's imperiled virtue was struck when Constable Thompson saw the curtains of an auto wriggle. The car was on the strip land between Bayside and Centre Island, where many of Oyster Bay's most prominent families have their homes.

Constable Thompson thought he saw something between the curtains. He stopped his auto and went back on foot to make sure that he had not been a victim of optical delusion. He was puzzling over this vital question when a feminine voice from behind the curtain said:

"Well, what do you see?" "I see enough to convince me that you are violating that section of the Penal Code relating to public decency," the constable replied.

After that, he sent for the judge and waited for his prisoner to complete her dress. She was arranging her hair when he arrived.

The judge promptly convened court. The woman said she was Mrs. Edna Burnett of 644 St. John's place, Brooklyn. She shrugged her shoulders and stabbed a hairpin into place when the court inquired whether she pleaded guilty or not guilty. Then she said:

"Well, I don't see anything to do but plead guilty. I didn't know undressing here was against the law."

The judge read her a lecture on the proper method of preparing for a bath. As he talked she put the finishing touches to her coiffure. Then he advised her to try the bathing pavilion the next time, and suspended sentence.

The second blow for the purity of Oyster Bay was struck a few minutes later. Constable Thompson saw a leg kicking out of an auto. Investigation disclosed the owner of the leg was merely trying to haul on his trousers. Three young women stood by the roadside gazing modestly seaward.

The judge held up court until the man had both legs in his trousers. Then with the man holding up his trousers by hand, he said he was Constable Wagner of 288 Smith street, Brooklyn.

"Not guilty," was his plea.

"All right," the court said. "I'll have to hold you in \$500 bail for Grand Jury."

"Will my car do for security," Wagner asked. "You might as well plead guilty," Constable Thompson said. "Didn't I catch you with the goods off?"

"Oh, no, no, no," said Wagner, his hands and losing grip on his trousers. The dignity of the court was restored when he put his suspenders in place. He was fined \$5.

It developed that Wagner had only 30 cents.

The three women, who said they were his daughter, Lillian; his sister Marion, and Miss Sue Yates of 411 Union street, Brooklyn, claimed they could not make up the \$5 among them. Then the judge said Wagner could owe it.

Though all the

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WILMINGTON, FRIDAY, 19 SEPTEMBER, 1823.

FOL. 11.

CONDITIONS of the WATCHMAN.
To wit: In five dollars per annum who do not either
pay or receive in advance, or better the risk of
the Watchman, and five dollars to those who do—over

**JOB PRINTING
DONE AT THE**

SUSQUEHANNAH CANAL.
The statement recently made in the Morning
Chronicle, respecting the result of the survey of the

YELLOW FEVER AT BROOKLYN.
New-York, Sept. 18.—We are informed that
forenoon is a matter that commands our belief, that

Washington, September 17. OFFICIAL.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, of New Jersey, has been appointed, by the PRESIDENT, to be SECRETARY OF THE NAVY of the United States, vice S. THOMPSON, resigned.

Mr. SOUTHARD arrived in this city on Monday, and yesterday entered on the performance of the duties of his office, which have been temporarily discharged by Commodore RODGERS.

Mr. SOUTHARD, who has received the appointment of Secretary of the Navy, has been for the last two years a Senator of the United States, from New Jersey, and though yet young, had previously presided for some years on the Bench of his native state. Independent of his personal merit, the selection was probably, in some degree, influenced by a regard to the claims of New Jersey, for the patriotic spirit she has always displayed, and from her not having for many years furnished any officer to the general government.—*Nat Intel.*

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CONDITIONS OF THE WATCHMAN.

The price is five dollars a year to those who do not either their subscriptions in advance, or before the first of December, and four dollars to those who do so—at or before which time, if a subscriber wishes to decline, he may notify the editor of his intention. A non-compliance with these conditions to be considered a new engagement for six months, and no paper will be discontinued without payment of them except at the option of the editor.

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Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines, for a term of three months; four times for one dollar, and twenty-five for every subsequent insertion, longer ones in proportion. Advertisers are requested to specify in writing how long their advertisements are to be inserted, or they will be continued till paid. Letters to the Editor, to attract attention must be paid.

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6 months 8, 50	6 months 9, 50
3 do. 4, 75	3 do. 5, 00

A meeting at Dover on the 6th August, 1823, of the Convention appointed in the several counties of this State on the part of the Democratic Republicans, and Independent Voters, to nominate a candidate for Governor at the next general election. Isaac Davis, was appointed Chairman, and Elias Naundain, Secretary. Resolved unanimously, that this meeting recommend **DAVID HAZZARD, Esq.** Candidate for GOVERNOR at the next General election. By order of the Meeting. ISAAC DAVIS, Chairman. ELIAS NAUDAIN, Secretary. Dover, August 6th, 1823.

Democratic Meeting.

A general meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Kent county, held at Dover on Tuesday the 12th of August, Andrew Galley was appointed chairman, and Robert Pennewill, secretary. The meeting being organized, the committee appointed for the formation of a county committee reported the following: Resolved, That the following resolution was unanimously adopted: That the foregoing ticket be recommended to the support of the Democratic and Independent Voters of this county at the ensuing general election. **ANDREW GALLEY, Chairman.** **ROBT. O. PENNEWILL, Secretary.** Dover, Aug. 12, 1823.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic Union of Appoquinimick Hundred, assembled at the Greenfield Hall on Saturday the 30th day of August, John A. Naundain was appointed Chairman, and William H. Naundain, Secretary. The following persons were appointed a committee of Agents for the Hundred and General Elections: Alexander Crawford, R. M. Plintham, James Crawford, Joseph Naundain, James May, James Hanson, Thomas Donolo, A. Naundain, Doct. A. Naundain, B. Newell, William Naundain, G. Naundain, Wm. Weldon, 2d. J. Naundain, Nathan Statts, T. Roberts, John Elison, Geo. Cornelius, James Chambers, E. Naundain, E. Naundain, 3d. A. B. Naundain, Josiah Taylor, Cornelius Elison, G. Stevenson, M. Murphy, Simon Sweetman, S. Sweetman, Jr. Sanf. H. Naundain, E. Naundain, and E. Naundain 4th. Resolved, that the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Watchman. **JOHN A. NAUDAIN, Chairman.** **WILLIAM H. NAUDAIN, Secretary.**

GENERAL MEETING.

A general meeting of the Democratic Republican and Independent voters of Kent county, held at the house of John Harris in Dover, on the 6th Sept. 1823, Abraham Harris was appointed chairman, and Robt. O. Pennewill, Secretary. On motion Resolved, That the county committee report their proceedings to this meeting. "COMMITTEE MEETING." On conformity with a notice given on the 29th ult. by the Chairman of the Joint committee of the Democratic and Independent parties, the said committee reassembled at the house of A. Harris in Dover, on the 6th inst. A. Harris having been continued chairman and J. G. Maxwell appointed Secretary. On motion, Resolved, That John Wallace be and is hereby recommended to the support of our several parties as a proper choice for senator for the next three years.—That Samuel Price be chosen as a candidate to supply the place of David Hall, Esq., and that James P. Morris fill the place of ticket vacated by the resignation of N. Clarke. Resolved, That this committee adjourn and report to the general meeting. **A. PEIRCE, Chairman.** **J. G. MAXWELL, Secretary.** On motion—Resolved, That this meeting unanimously approve of the proceedings of their committee. Resolved that the above proceedings be published in the American Watchman. **A. PEIRCE, Chairman.** **ROBT. O. PENNEWILL, Sec'y.**

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

THOMAS MARIE. Stayed away from the pasture of John P. P. in Brandywine hundred, (Del.) on the night of the 24th ult. a dark brown Mare, 5 years old last April—was in her forehead—a long switch tail—and has a little of the string halt in her hind legs. The above reward, if reasonable charges, will be paid to any person who will return said mare to the subscriber, living in Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. **Benjamin Oakford.** 75-4p

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Managers of the Newcastle and Frenchtown Turnpike have declared a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the last six months, upon the stock of the company; which will be paid by the Treasurer to the stockholders or their legal representatives at any time after the 23rd instant. **Newcastle, B.C. Sep. 3. JAMES COUPER, Treas'r.** 75-5t

Road Stock for Sale.

THE SOLD at Public Sale, on Saturday the 27th inst. at Lamborn's Inn, at 3 o'clock, P. M. 3 shares Wilmington Turnpike, 4 do. Wilmington and Kennett, do. 5 do. Wilmington and Great Valley, do. **H. NAFF, Auct.** Sept. 16, 1823. 73-4p

JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE WATCHMAN OFFICE.

POLYPUS IN THE NOSE.

Cure for Polypus in the nose, by the application of which a Lady in Philadelphia was cured after having suffered by the complaint for sixteen years. Blood Root, and Blood Wort dried and pulverized—of each, one tea spoon full, mixed thoroughly with one half tea spoon full of pulverized alum; if the complaint is recent and not severe, one-fourth of a tea spoon full may suffice: this mixture is to be taken as snuff, four pinches per day. **Poulson's Lane, D. Adc.**

Pyroligneous Acid.—The New-York Statesman informs that the virtues of this chemical preparation in preventing putrefaction and preserving animal substances have been sufficiently tried and found extensively useful. Meats cured by its antiseptic qualities may be kept for any length of time. By some experiments which have recently been made, it appears that this acid may be used to great advantage in embalming and preserving the dead.—The body of Mr. Boardman, a senator in Congress from the state of Connecticut, who died suddenly in Ohio has lately been brought home in this acid at a warm season of the year, without the slightest appearance of putrefaction or any change in the features. We conversed with the physician who superintended the process of embalming and the transportation of the body, and who assured us of the above mentioned fact. In his opinion the pyroligneous acid will more than surpass the Egyptian art in preserving the dead. It will also be of great use in anatomical preparations.

To purify fly-blown meat.—It has been successfully proved, by many experiments, that meat entirely fly blown, has been sufficiently purified to make good broth and had not a disagreeable taste, by being previously put in to a vessel containing a certain quantity of beer. The liquor will become tainted and have a putrid smell. **N. E. Farmer.**

To sweeten meat, fish, &c. that is tainted.

When meat, fish, &c. from intense heat, or long keeping, are likely to pass into a state of corruption, a simple and pure mode of keeping them sound and healthful, is by putting a few pieces of charcoal, each the size of an egg, into the pot or saucepan, where the fish or flesh are to be boiled. Among others, an experiment of this kind was tried upon a turbot, which appeared to be too far gone to be eatable; the cook, as advised, put three or four pieces of charcoal, each the size of an egg, under the strainer, in the fish kettle: after boiling the proper time, the turbot came to the table perfectly sweet and firm. **ib.**

The useful properties of charcoal, for sweetening the breath, cleaning the teeth, &c.

All sorts of glass vessels and other utensils may be purified from long retained smells of every kind in the easiest and most perfect manner, by rinsing them out well with charcoal powder after the grosser impurities have been scoured off with sand and potash. Rubbing the teeth, and washing out the mouth with fine charcoal powder, will render the teeth beautifully white, and the breath perfectly sweet, where an offensive breath has been owing to scorbutic disposition of the gums. Putrid water is immediately deprived of its bad smell by charcoal. **ib.**

The Wry Mouth.—Renard, a physician of Paris, piqued himself on his extraordinary sharp-sightedness. One day on calling to visit a patient, he found an old abbe playing a sober game at piquet with him. "What are you doing here monsieur l'Abbe?" exclaimed Renard: "go home, and get bed immediately. You have not a moment to lose." The abbe was so terrified by this address, that he was unable to stir: he was, therefore, conveyed home and put to bed. Renard followed him, and directed that he should be bled three or four times; he then prescribed an emetic, and every time he called, he found the abbe worse. On the third day, the patient's brother was summoned from the country. He hurried to town, and was informed that his brother was dying. Renard was in his chamber when he entered. "For God's sake," said he, "what is the matter with my brother?"—"He has had a violent attack of apoplexy, without being aware of it," replied Renard. "Fortunately I met with him at a patient's where I called, and discovered it by his mouth, which was drawn away."—"Good Heavens!" my brother has had a wry mouth these 60 years."—"Why was I not told so before?" exclaimed Renard, "it would have saved me much trouble, and him much unnecessary expense. 'Tis no fault of mine."

A Keen Shaver.—In one of the large towns of England a traveler passing a barber's shop saw on the window—"What do you think, I'll shave you for nothing and give you some drink." He immediately concluded, "He's a droll fellow, I'll go in." He did so; and sat down to be shaved. Under the operation, he inquired into the state of trade, and was answered that it was flat. He then adverted to the address on the window, and inquired if he really acted upon it, and shaved for nothing, observing that he said so. "O no," replied the barber; "people do not read that, and then read it for him—"What do you think I'll shave you for nothing, and give you some drink?"

Mexico.—The new Congress is to meet on the 31st of October next, to fix the form of government. A letter from Mexico says, there is very little doubt but that it will be a federative republic, many of the provinces having declared for such form of government.

SUSQUEHANNAH CANAL.

The statement recently made in the Morning Chronicle, respecting the result of the survey of the route of the Susquehanna Canal, having led some persons, and particularly those at a distance, to suppose that the idea of a Canal from Conewago to Baltimore had been abandoned—we have deemed it our duty to ascertain as accurately as possible the true result. For the information of our readers and of the friends to the city generally, we would add that we rely on the following brief account of the survey and its result.

The Commissioners have completed the survey of the country from Baltimore to Conewago, and above that point have carefully examined the banks of the river to Harrisburg. They have had the aid of Mr. Poppleton, who executed the levelling survey the whole distance up; and occasionally the surveys of the ravines of the Cone wago, Codorus, and other creeks, with a view to the original idea of a canal from the Susquehanna (across the country) to Baltimore. They were accompanied by Mr. Geddes, Captain Bache and other gentlemen on the route down the river to tide. The Commissioners, with their attendants, are now in Baltimore, and it is understood that a full explanatory report will be immediately made out, for the purposes of general information, and more particularly for the cognate authorities of the State, for whom they have rendered the service.

It is not our intention to anticipate the report—but we nevertheless, give the result, as we understand it, for the gratification of the public, who have entered, with so much interest, into the highly important questions connected with these surveys.

1st.—No Canal can be made from Conewago to Baltimore.

2d.—A Canal of any capacity can be made from Conewago to tide, along the western shore of the Susquehanna river.

Although the wishes of the people of Baltimore were, at the commencement of the survey, directed to the plan of a Canal to lead from the Susquehanna river into the city, the knowledge of the impracticability of that plan has not induced them to abandon the idea of a canal from the Susquehanna. On the contrary, it has had the effect of uniting the public opinion in favour of what, it is now ascertained, can be readily accomplished—the formation of a Canal from Conewago to tide. **Baltimore American.**

FELo DE SE

That part of the law of England which doomed the remains of the offender to the cross road, the stake and the mallet, is repealed.—The person committing felo de se is allowed to be interred in the church yard, &c. in the same manner as though the person had not committed the crime, but the act forbids the performing any of the rites of Christian burial, at the interment of the remains, and directs that the burial shall take place between 9 and 12 o'clock at night, and within 24 hours after the finding of the inquisition.

A Patent has been obtained by Mr. Robson, printer and stationer in London, for a new method of securing commercial correspondence against fraudulent practices on banker's checks, bills of exchange, &c. by introducing lines or other devices, drawn or printed by vegetable colors, upon one or both sides of the paper. It is well known that vegetable colors are easily changed by various chemical agents, and it is scarcely possible that the ink could be fraudulently removed by any means whatever without the intended deception being prevented by this ingenious expedient.

The Liverpool Advertiser mentions a singular incident which occurred in that city. A person walking along the Old Hay-market, saw a window in the upper story of the house of Messrs. Steele & Clough, ironmongers, suddenly fall out, as if impelled by a pressure from above. He immediately went into the shop and informed the attendants of this circumstance, and they of course instantly ran out to observe what had happened. They had scarcely got out into the street, when the house fell in with a dreadful crash, to the very foundation, leaving not a wall standing! The alarm so opportunely given, happily saved the lives of all who were in the House, but a great quantity of valuable goods were buried in the rubbish.

A statement of the quantity of porter brewed in London by the eleven first houses, from the 5th July, 1822, to the 5th July, 1823.

	Barrels.
Barclay, Perkins & Co	551,474
Trueman, Hanbury & Co	219,197
Whitbread & Co	213,841
Reid & Co	190,078
Combe, Delafield & Co	140,209
Felix Calvert & Co	107,558
Henry Meux & Co	105,499
Goodwyn & Co	72,076
Elliott & Co	61,619
Taylor & Co	58,763
Cross & Co	19,501
	1,538,545

The valuable library of David Bailie Warden, Esq. formerly American Consul at Paris, has been lately purchased and presented to Harvard University, by Mr. Samuel A. Elliot, of Boston. It has safely arrived, and consists of about 1800 volumes, chiefly on American History, and a collection of 300 choice maps, illustrative of the same.

VERMONT.—The General Election has just taken place in this State. CORNELIUS P. VAN NESS is elected Governor, AARON LELAND, Lieutenant Governor, and BENJAMIN SWAN, Treasurer, by the general suffrages of the People.

YELLOW FEVER AT BROOKLYN.

New-York, Sept. 12.—We are informed this forenoon in a manner that commands our belief, that no less than eleven persons have lately been seized with this dreadful disease in this village, six of whom have died. The two last died yesterday, one of whom was a man living below the bank, and a child, which had been removed to the Poor House. We understand, too, that there is no difficulty in accounting for the introduction of this disorder; that the cause is palpable. Some days since, a brig from the West Indies, came to the wharf south of the Main-street, after having touched at our Quarantine; that she had previously lost the mate at sea; that shortly after her arrival at the wharf in Brooklyn her crew deserted her, and have gone nobody knows whither, and that the bed on which the mate died being given to the steward, was aired on deck and finally transferred to the house, out of which the three persons lately died. We also understand that the above persons attacked have all been in the immediate vicinity of the vessel or the house; which is only a few rods distant. We are glad to learn that a salutary degree of alarm prevails in the village, which has always led to effectual measures for clearing the infected house of the remainder of the inhabitants.

We have also been astonished to learn that the vessel remained still at the wharf this morning, and that no means had been taken to remove her. **[Evening Post.]**

By an advertisement in the Lancaster Gazette, it appears that a most daring robbery was perpetrated on the night of the 25th ult. "on the Marietta and Susquehanna Trading Company, by three villains, who seized the Cashier on the back porch of the Banking House and presenting three pistols to his breast to enforce silence, dragged him into the Bank and compelled him to unlock the vault, from which they took out and carried away all the books and promissory notes and other valuable papers belonging to the Bank, and a large quantity of Bank Paper; one of the villains held the Cashier with a pistol to his breast until his two comrades had sufficient time to escape with their plunder, and then made his escape. The villains were well disguised and masked, and spoke only in the German language."

The Trustees of the Institution, offer a reward of \$1000 for the apprehension and conviction of the villains and the restoration of the books and papers carried off by them, or \$500 for the restoration of the books and papers.

Aleppo.—A letter from the British Consul, dated Aleppo May 9, states that the Ophthalmia became so general after the earthquake of last year, that not three persons in ten escaped the infection throughout the district visited by the earthquake. The Consul says:—

"Of nine persons who composed my family five were sufferers from that cruel disorder. Of the survivors of the Jews at Aleppo (not more than 2400) 74 lost their sight! And although the number of Turks and Christians here who became blind immediately after their providential escape from the earthquake cannot be exactly ascertained, I can safely state it to be more than 1500! The names of the most destitute of these will appear in my future statements, and will very much increase the number of the partakers of the charity. The people of Antiochia and the neighboring villages, were also afflicted with ophthalmia, as well as those of Aleppo, but I did not hear of any person having lost his sight in consequence of it—I am happy to say, that six weeks have now elapsed without an earthquake strong enough to be generally felt."

SUICIDE.—On Tuesday the 9th inst. in Philadelphia, a young man, aged 19 years, lately from Liverpool, poisoned himself by taking a quantity of *aurum comica*. He left behind him the following paper:—

PHILADELPHIA.
DEAR MOTHER,—I do not think you know where I am—I was put on board the Neptune, Capt. Rich, by my uncle; but before that, I was put into the Lunatic Asylum; my uncle threatened me, I should stop there all my life, if I did not immediately consent to go to America. I did go—here I am, without any money! Must I perish? No! I have now bought some *aurum comica*, rank poison—which will all my present ills compose.—Farewell.

JAMES PARR.
'Tis sad to think that now I die,
You cannot press my languid head;
Nor can I on your bosom lie,
'Till every breath of life be fled.

To Mrs. Parr, No. 30, Duke street, Liverpool.

WATER SPOUT.—A gentleman who sailed from New York in February last, for Buenos Ayres, gives the following description of a Water Spout:—"On the 19th of March, Int. 4 N. while seated at dinner, we were aroused by the cry of *water spout*. The captain, mate, and sailors were much terrified—it was indeed a dreadful scene—we were lying motionless in a profound calm not a breath of air circulated—the sails were all languid, and nothing was heard, save the terrible roaring of this stupendous column of water, ascending to the dark heavy cloud directly over its base. It approached us with great rapidity, and threatened our vessel with immediate destruction. Fire arms were discharged in the air, the sudden jar of which broke the column a little below its centre, one half tumbling down into the cavity from whence it was raised, the other half ascending to the clouds. It was supposed to be about one quarter of a mile distant, and 50 feet in diameter."

Jerome Bonaparte has bought his brother Lucien's palace at Rome, for 150,000 Roman crowns—and is furnishing it in the richest manner. Napoleon's mother continues to enjoy good health.

calprits, but the party that has so long upheld
m. A new party comes into power—works
the public passions—renders the name of those
to have fallen, a by-word among the people—
honesty and truth, public and private virtue,
consist in violent personal abuse and bitter invec-
tives the same conduct with their adversaries—
into the same misconduct—protect themselves
years, by their numbers—and, at last, by the
long continued misrule, forfeit public confi-
dence, and yield their places to others, who, after a
while, play the same game. Every cool, intelligent
reflecting man, must acknowledge that this is a
high wrought picture of the natural tendency
of a violent party spirit. In other countries its
steps have been marked with blood; and it has
usually ended, so far as the history of the world
goes us, in the total overthrow of all civil liberty.
It is not for our purpose to say how many of the
where depicted, have already taken place. We
are that for others to determine. For ourselves,
we are willing to concede that none of them have
taken place. We are content that it shall be
devel, if it is desired, that no selfish and design-
ing rule among us and wield the power of the
ty to their own aggrandizement: nor will we
surrender to those who stoutly insist upon it, that
our officers are honest, able, and remarkably
firm—no favor or corruption finds its way
our course—and that causes are there tried and
crimined according to their merits. If this is
really our happy condition, it is such in despite
all the natural causes of a directly opposite state
things.
It is then granted to the sticklers for the en-
agement of a warm party spirit, that those who
us are all able, generous, virtuous, pious, sober
remarkably sober, disinterested men; and that
public business in the different departments of
government, is conducted properly. And sup-
pose, too, that we are not likely to fall upon those
times, when cunning and selfish men, warping
very thing to suit their own private views, shall
in the affairs of our country—fill offices with
their own creatures—bring forward and put down
whichever will, just as they are parasites, or
dependent men—suppose, too, that the time is
off, when favoritism and corruption shall decide
between citizen and citizen, in our Courts of
Justice—suppose, moreover, that the time is equal-
far off when our offices shall be filled with com-
mon drunkards—Let all this be granted and what
will it really, now there has been found so much
interestedness—so much sobriety—such entire
temperance from every thing that is not fair and
reasonable—& even, we say again, should this golden
age be not likely soon to pass away—until we must
excuse for asking, upon what principle does it
flow that, if there should be so much honesty with-
out, that the other portion of the people are so
sloped and worthless—that they are not to be trusted
all? "We will trust them as referees—we will
leave them our executors—we will intermarry with
them—receive them into the bosom of our families,
make brothers and children of them—but we will
not trust them in public affairs." This is the truth
this is true, genuine party spirit—hot as it comes
on the alembic, we were going to say, of the d-
mself. There are coarse proverbs, which, in all
ages, have been used to teach men moderation in
prosperity—and to save from despair those who are
adversity. It is a long tide that never turns,
every dog will have his day. And are we, who
in a free and christian country, to govern upon
these principles? Are we to keep one set of men
ever in power, and not allow others to be even
whippers? May not the children of the men
to now rule over us, be placed in the condition of
those, whom their fathers, at this time, keep under
duress? If their sires sow the wind, may not
their children "reap the whirlwind"? Oh! but
the argument is, "their fathers sowed the wind,
and now their children are reaping the whirlwind."
Let it even so. We will presently say something
that head; but to give full weight to the objec-
tion, let it be considered as founded in truth
that their fathers sinned, and we will punish the
children for their transgression." Are we right
our premises? Is this, or is it not the doctrine?
It is, are a moral and religious people to allow
themselves to make this the rule of their conduct?
Perhaps we are answered and told, that some of
those who now object to it, formerly acted upon it.
That, too, even so: but when was it that ever two
things made a right? There is, however, some
difference in the two cases. Time has, at last
kept away the fathers, and none but the children
remain. And, besides there were, a few years
back, wide discrepancies of opinion between the
two great parties in the United States. Where an
appeal is made to improper prejudices, to uphold
measures which are deemed of vital importance to
the country—it is true that it is, at best, but doing
all that good may come of it—and is a fault; to be
excused only by an unequivocal abandonment of
it, the moment no imperious necessity calls for it:
which in fact, no necessity, however imperious,
can ever justify—altho' it may, perhaps, in some
degree excuse it. But what shall we say of those
who now, after the march of events has brought
both parties to the same ground, keep up these
party recollections—and endeavor to uphold them-
selves in power, on such flimsy principles? "I was
born," said the In—"ah! but your father
fore you said the wolf?" There can be no mis-
take about the matter. It was very marrow and
all of the last electioneering campaign in certain
parts of this state: and men rode then, day and
night—and are now riding day and night—to
reach it up among the people. In a christian
country, we ask again, is this right? What can it
lead to, but the downfall of the party that rests up-
on it—and, finally, to the assertion of nobler and
better principles of action? We must be excused,
however, for not letting the matter rest here. We
should feel ourselves degraded by passing it over in
this way. We must be more frank and explicit.
When our revolutionary war broke out between
Great Britain and these States, then the colonies of
that empire—there was real ground for an honest
difference of opinion, as to the expediency of the
measure of the Declaration of Independence—at
least in point of time. In the latter respect, many
a good citizen believed it premature—and regretted
it, only on that account. The event has proved
they were mistaking. But there were others who
fled to the enemy—who took open part against their
own country. Some became refugees; and enter-

ing our waters, ravaged the country and plundered
their former neighbors. Others remained with the
enemy, operating against us in other ways. There
were, likewise, some who did not leave their coun-
try, but yet secretly aided the common enemy. On
the other hand, among the friends of the revolution,
there were individuals, calling themselves whigs, so
transported by a furious spirit as to trample under
foot the rights of those who were, or were supposed
to be, doubtful of, or unfriendly to the cause: and
there were others, who availed themselves of the
high excitement of the times, to let loose an un-
bridled war upon their own fellow citizens—con-
sidering and treating them as the common enemy;
and, as such, plundering and laying waste as they
pleased. Taking then this statement to be strictly
true, we appeal to the good sense of our readers,
whether it is fair to brand every man who doubted,
and upon the best principles, whether the Declara-
tion of Independence was not premature, as a *tory*
and a *traitor*—merely because some individuals fled
to the enemy—took part with them against their
own country—and others turned refugees? and if it
is not, we ask how can it be fair to brand every man
who was a *whig* and a friend to his country, as a
ruffian and a plunderer? Who is it, among those
who now take the people secretly into corners, to
tear open these old festering sores, who dare openly
avow that he thinks the term *whig* a dishonor and
reproach? Nay, who among these secret incendi-
aries, who values his character, will venture to say,
in the face of the people of America, that the term
whig is not an honor to any man, to whom it fairly
belongs? Besides, can you affront a man more—can
you do greater violence to his feelings—can you, in
his opinion, nay, in the opinion of all honest men,
commit a greater breach of good manners, than to
call him a *tory*, even if his father was a *refugee*, or
a *tory*? Suppose his father was such, may his son
not be a good citizen—is he to be punished for his
father's misdeeds? This is the very thing we are
arguing against—yet not precisely what we are
arguing against—it is a more cruel and crying in-
justice that we are complaining of—not that which
is confined to the robber and plunderer—or the ro-
bber and plunderer's son—but which extends itself
to the whole body of patriots who achieved our in-
dependence. Half a century has passed by, since
that glorious event took place. We are become a
free and independent people. Our empire stretch-
es over this great continent. The mighty forests
are hewed down; and what was, but a few years
back, a howling wilderness, has become the habita-
tion of civilized man—is the theatre of thriving
towns, and potent and flourishing states. Truly in
deed does "the desert rejoice and blossom as a
rose." "Our march is over the mountain wave,"
too. "Every sea is whitened with our commerce,"
—and our "star spangled banner" floats in every
harbor. Our gallant soldiers conquer by land; our
brave tars triumph by sea: but our noblest achieve-
ment, our proudest boast is, that we have accelera-
ted the march of the human mind—that we have
been the means, under Divine Providence, of wide-
ly disseminating through the christian world, the
deep-rooted love of civil liberty. And exhibiting,
as we now do, this magnificent spectacle to the na-
tions of the earth, who is it that dares to go among
our people, and slander the fathers of their country,
who planned out and accomplished this great
scheme of glory and independence? Who is it that
dares talk of keeping their children in vassalage;
dooming them forever to be hewers of wood and
carriers of water? Who is it that ventures to prow
about, at night, and under the roofs of freemen, and
in such a country as this, and defame men who
reared up this fair fabric of human liberty—to
preach up an exterminating war against their off-
spring from generation to generation? We imitate
not the example of our adversaries, or we would
drag the culprits, by name, to the bar of the public.
We would place there, instead of the innocent and
the wantonly injured—the guilty—but we delight
not in such inflictions—and we are willing to make
allowances for what men do while laboring under
this political delirium. It is the disease which we
desire to administer unto. We would rather re-
store the patient to health than exhibit him to the
public eye, with the fit upon him. But it is every
man's solemn duty, however, to put the people up-
on their guard against these characters. We con-
jure our fellow citizens to let the torch of civil dis-
sent be extinguished. Let them regard as their
worst, their bitterest enemies, those who impede the
progress of a spirit of harmony. Let men, every-
where, be encouraged to throw off the trammels of
party—to learn to think for themselves—and to
vote, without terror, or reproach, freely and inde-
pendently. We shall then soon see called to office,
the best men of our country—and have afforded to
us the safest security for a wise administration of
our government. We have the choice, then, but
of two alternatives—to foster and encourage the
mild and liberal spirit of Union, or to excite and
keep in full action the most furious party passions
—to be as neighbors and friends—to act, as free-
men, fearlessly and independently—or to rule, while
our power lasts, with a rod of iron; and, when our
turn comes, to be ruled in like manner—in a word,
to be, all our lives, and our children after us, either
slaves or despots.
We have but a remark more, and we shall have
done. We think no religious society should be ex-
cluded from power. We think the men to rule to
us—particularly for our very highest stations, should,
in turn, be selected from the different societies.
We see the principle of rotation is pertinaciously
contended for, so far as it respects the different coun-
ties; neither of them permitting it ever to be lost
sight of. Why should any religious society be en-
tirely thrown in the back ground, and be deemed
unable to furnish candidates for the higher posts of
honor and trust? It is true that religion and poli-
tics, we had nearly said, have nothing to do with
each other. But what is likely to be the effect upon
the minds of a large portion of any religious deno-
mination, if they see men called to these high posi-
tions, from all societies except their own? When
such an exclusion is observed to take place, for any
great length of time, how can they account for it,
without suspecting that they have not, or that others
think they have not, men among them worthy of
such preferment? That this is the natural, and
will be the unavoidable inference from such an ex-
clusion—whether in fact it be accidental or designed,
no one can in truth deny. All societies pray for
religious rulers to govern them; and if in every
society, but one, these rulers are sought for, what

opinion will the world be likely to form of the claim
to a religious character, of that society, among
whom all other societies decline to seek their rulers?
Even the people of a Hundred think themselves
illegally treated, if they have not a sheriff taken from
them as often as the people of the other Hundreds
have. For ourselves, we know nothing so likely to
further the cause for which we are, we confess, such
sticklers—the cause of union—the cause of modera-
tion, in politics, as to select men for office, who
are exemplarily pious and temperate. We do not
mean to say that, at this election, such is not the
character of both the candidates brought forward for
the office of Governor. We know with certainty,
that it is the character of one of them. We know
he belongs to a Society in which he could never
have attained to the high standing which he has
long held there, if this were not the case. Suppo-
sing them to stand, in these respects, upon equal
footing, we should, most unequivocally, prefer one
of them, on the ground we have mentioned. He
belongs to a Society whose members, by their long
exclusion from these high posts, have a just right
to call upon us for their votes. We know, addition-
ally, that he is the advocate of liberal and moderate
measures—and that he is a warm and zealous friend
of the Union—that he has long deplored the vio-
lence of party spirit—and that we have every secu-
rity that can be desired, that his administration
will be conducted upon fair and honorable prin-
ciples. AN INDEPENDENT VOTER.

The editor will immediately wait on subscribers to the
Watchman, and others indebted for advertising, &c. in
Newport, Christiana Bridge, Newark, Elkton, Cantwell's
Bridge, Middletown, and St. Georges, with their bills, pay-
ment of which is absolutely indispensable.

"A Dialogue between a Farmer and a Mechanic" is too
incorrect for insertion.

The Steam boat Powhatan, belonging to Lewis Lud-
lam, Esq. of Richmond, was burnt to the water's edge, at
that city on Saturday night.

Democratic Republican Meeting.
At a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic
Citizens of White Clay Creek hundred, at the house of
John Herdman, Newark, on Saturday the 13th inst, George
Gillespie was called to the chair, and Benjamin Whiteley ap-
pointed secretary—when it was unanimously
Resolved, by all fair and honorable means to support
DAVID HAZZARD
for the office of Governor of the State of Delaware; and
such Representatives as shall be selected by the County
Delegates at the Red Lion, on Saturday the 27th inst.

The following persons were appointed a committee of
vigilance for the General Election, viz.—Joseph Chambers,
John McLaughlin, James Falls, William Singles, George
Gillespie, Andrew Kerr, John Evans, Benjamin Whiteley,
James Anderson, John Herdman, Thomas W. Handy, Jo-
seph Chamberlain, Henry Whiteley, Robert Ogile, Tobias
Pritchard, Douglass Morrison, Isaiah Heider, Peter L. O-
gile, James Bradford, Archibald Morton, Nathaniel McOy,
George Ogile, John Lindsey, Pease Marce, Thomas Haw-
thorn, Samuel Johnson, and Howard Ogile.

Resolved, that the proceedings be signed by the chair-
man and secretary and published in the Watchman.

GEORGE GILLESPIE, Chn.
BENJAMIN WHITELEY, Sec.

Washington, September 17.
OFFICIAL.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, of New Jersey, has been
appointed, by the PRESIDENT, to be SECRETARY
OF THE NAVY of the United States, vice S. THOMP-
SON, resigned.

Mr. SOUTHARD arrived in this city on Monday,
and yesterday entered on the performance of the
duties of his office, which have been temporarily
discharged by Commodore RODGERS.

Mr. SOUTHARD, who has received the appoint-
ment of Secretary of the Navy, has been for the last
two years a Senator of the United States, from
New Jersey, and though yet young, had previously
presided for some years on the Bench of his native
state. Independent of his personal merit, the se-
lection was probably, in some degree, influenced
by a regard to the claims of New Jersey, for the
patriotic spirit she has always displayed, and from
her not having for many years furnished any offi-
cer to the general government.—*Nat. Intel.*

Baltimore, September 17.
FROM HAVANA—IMPORTANT.
DECLARATION OF WAR.
By the schr. Dart, arrived here yesterday in 8
days from Havana, we have received from our at-
tentive correspondent at that place, papers to the
6th inst. one of which contains A FORMAL DE-
CLARATION OF WAR BY THE AUTHOR-
ITIES IN CUBA AGAINST THE FRENCH
GOVERNMENT. Arrests continued to be made
at Havana. The place however continued tran-
quil.—*Chronicle.*

DREADFUL SICKNESS AT NATCHEZ.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this city,
to his Correspondent, dated Natchez, Aug. 21.
"All is bustle and confusion here; the Yellow
Fever is raging with unexampled violence. Some
were well at breakfast, are in their coffins be-
fore 9 o'clock at night. There were about seventy-
five cases reported yesterday. The inhabitants are
removing, and are expected to go out en masse to-
day."—*N. Y. Can.*

From the Liverpool Mercury, August 1.
Madame Vigo, the governor of Coronna's lady,
who has just arrived in London, is the daughter of
Conga, the celebrated deputy; she is but eighteen
years of age, and been married only two months.

A speech of Count Lanjouis in the chamber of
peers, on some religious committees of France, has
been published. The Count states, that there are
in France 1700 nunneries, of which 160 are in Paris,
and the capital possessed by them, much exceeds
twelve millions.

It is stated from Gibraltar that the wife of Riego
had been scurried away by the authorities there, on
applying for leave of residence; while the serviles
are received, with welcome.

The church wardens of Manchester, have come

to a determination not to relieve any pauper who
keeps a dog.

The Tread-wheel.—Sir John Cox Hippisley has
recently held a correspondence with the Home De-
partment, with the view of proving that the tread
mill is generally injurious to the health, and often
hazardous to the life, of the prisoner. In this opi-
nion he is supported by some eminent physicians
and surgeons whose name he mentions.

COMMERCIAL ORDER.
The London Gazette of July 20th, contains an
important order of the King in Council, imposing
a duty of 4s. 3d per ton, and 10 per cent. discrimi-
nating duty, upon all American vessels and pro-
duce entering the ports of the West India Colonies
and British America, in return for similar duties
charged by the American Government on all British
vessels and produce of these countries which enter
the ports of the United States beyond the duties charged
by the U. States on their ships bearing produce
from the above mentioned British Colonial ports.

Norfolk, September 15.
The U. S. Schooner *Beagle*, Lieut. Comdr
JOHN T. NEWTON, left Thompson's Island on the
2d inst. for Washington City; the day after encoun-
tered a heavy blow, in which she sprung her fore-
mast and was compelled to put into Matanzas, in
order to secure it. She sailed from Matanzas on the
5th inst. and arrived in Hampton Roads on the
13th—Officers and crew all in excellent health.

When the *Beagle* left Thompson's Island, a good
deal of sickness prevailed and many had died.
COMMODORE PORTER had been quite sick,
but was getting better.

The following deaths had occurred among the
Officers:
Lieut. Richard M. Potter, died on the 11th of
August.
Midshipman Samuel Marshall, on the 24th of the
same month.
Anthony Grice, Carpenter, on the 27th.
Lieut. Geo. W. Somerville, on the 28th.
Midshipman John Reid, on the 29th.
Edward Thomas, Captain's Clerk on board the
John Adams, on the 30th.
Samuel Morrison, Gunner of the John Adams,
on the 31st.

Several Seamen, whose names are not recollected
have shared the same fate.

A letter from an officer of the U. S. frigate *Con-
gress*, to a gentleman in New York, says—"Gib-
bular, one of the most stupendous works of nature,
is now before us. It would be vanity in me to at-
tempt a description of the place, as this has been so
frequently done by the finest pens of all civilized
nations. One of the striking peculiarities of the
place, is the vast concourse of people in it, (for its
size) from all nations; and every one arrayed in the
costume of his own country. The streets are con-
stantly crowded—the flags of all nations are display-
ed in the Bay, and the star spangled banner is not
the most rare nor the least respected."

Baltimore, September 17.
FLOUR—This article is now very brisk, and,
although the mills in this vicinity, are doing their
utmost, the demand cannot at present be met. The
steam mill of Major McKim, has been for some
time and is now grinding at the rate of 200 barrels
per day.

On Saturday in the Court of Sessions, New York,
Mr. Judah, who was convicted of being the author
of a libelous book called *Gotham*, or the *Gotham-
ites*, was sentenced to pay a fine of 400 dollars, and
to stand committed until the sentence was compli-
ed with. The publisher of the book was fined
50 dollars.

The Anniversary of the Battle of North Point
was celebrated at Baltimore on Friday last, the
12th inst. by a military parade, &c.

An end of blue Cloth (11½ yards,) being part of a
piece manufactured by Mr. William Hirst, of
Yorkshire, England, was sold at auction in New
York on Friday, by Messrs. Boggs, Thompson &
Co. for \$17.75 cents per yard. It is understood
that the Emperor of Russia, the King of England,
and the President of the United States have each
had a coat from the same piece.

The Chillicothe Ohio papers represent that place
as being more sickly than it had been known to be
since the first settlement. The fever, however, had
not assumed a malignant form.

Accounts from Naples say that this year's yield
of Silk has not turned out well. Information from
Sicily is more favourable.

DIED—On Wednesday morning last, LAMBERT, son of
Samuel Sappington, aged 6 months and 29 days.
—In Frankfurt, Ken. on the 2d inst. JOSEPH CABELL
BRECKENRIDGE, Esq. Secretary of State.

The Trustees of the Poor
OF New Castle County will meet at the Poor House, on
Wednesday the first of October next, at 10 o'clock,
A. M. Those having accounts, &c. may present them for
settlement.
Punctual attendance at the hour is requested, that the
business may be got through in one day.
HENRY HEALD, Sec'y.
September 17th, 1823. 76—4t.

NOTICE.
A MAN named HENRY HOOGLAN, left with me
some time in March last, three HORSES, two bays
and one gray; and has not since called for them. The owner
or owners are desired to come and prove property, pay
charges and take them away. The horses all appear to be
old.
JOSEPH THOMPSON.
Poncaer Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware.
Sept. 17, 1823. 76—4tp.

NOTICE.
THE partnership of RICHARD and ISRAEL C. HUM-
PHREYS was dissolved on the 7th day of March
1820; all persons in or out of the State of Delaware, in-
debted to said firm are requested to make immediate pay-
ment, and those having demands, to present them for set-
tlement, to the subscriber, near Cantwell's Bridge, Del.
THOMAS HUMPHREYS, Executor.
Sept. 17, 1823. 76—4tp.

Carroll Free Press.

VOL VIII

CARROLLTON, OHIO--FRIDAY JUNE 24, 1849.


No. 37--WHOLE No. 401.

TO THE PUBLIC.

My letter of the 11th of September to the President of the United States, containing my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, has been made the subject of much comment. It was my purpose to state in that paper as clearly and briefly as I might the reasons for my resignation, and especially to explain one transaction which, unexplained, involved as I thought, my personal honor. This done, I felt that I had done all that the occasion required of me. I advanced no arguments in support of my right to make the publication; for it seemed to me that, under the circumstances in which I was placed, the moral sense of all men would not only unite in according me the right, but in requiring it of me as a duty. I adduced no proofs of the facts stated, for I had no reason to anticipate a denial.

But those facts have since been, in some sort, denied, though the denial has not, till recently, come from such source, and reached me in such form and on such authority, as enabled me to notice it. I could not reply to a partisan orator who should attack me, or defend the

pretension that I will recognize the question in your communication as having been put "by the proper person and in the proper manner." I certainly admit your right to be informed as to the truth of my having made any assertion which might affect your public or private character; and the manner in which that request was made by you must have been highly exceptionable indeed to have prevented me from responding to a question in which character was supposed to be involved. I do not know whether the reference to my response to Mr. Stanly, thus made by your friend, was designed to imply a sense of injustice towards you in my refusal to answer Mr. Stanly. I can hardly suppose that an inference manifestly so unfair was intended, and especially as your note contains no reference to that affair. My course was certainly governed by a desire to do justice to all of the parties concerned. The remarks which were the subject of inquiry were made during the last autumn, and involved an issue of fact between the President and your self. They were the subject of comment in many of the newspapers of the day. You had possessed all the facilities

 The Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, U. S. Senator from New Jersey, was lying at the point of death at Fredericksburgh, Va. a few days ago. Mr. Southard has suffered much from ill health for some months past, and, at the present time, we believe, he is on his way from Washington to the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia.

present the distinct and definite issue upon any or all of the facts contained in my letter, which one who is desirous of establishing the truth and putting down falsehood would choose to make or to

dence, it would require some credulity to believe that five of the six members of the Cabinet should at once have resigned their stations, elevated and desirable as they were, without any suffi-

the extent in which you were committed on the question. I knew the pertinacity with which you adhered to your expressed opinions, and I dreaded from the first the most disastrous consequences, when the project of compromise which I presented at an early day was rejected.

It is equally a matter of justice to you and to myself to say that the bill which I reported to the two Houses of Congress at the commencement of the session, in obedience to their call, was modified so as to meet your approbation. You may not, it is true, have read the bill throughout, and examined every part of it; but the 16th fundamental article, which became the contested question of principle, was freely discussed between us, and it was understood and unequivocally sanctioned by yourself. The last clause in the bill, also which contained a reservation of power in Congress, was inserted on the 9th of June, in your presence, and with your approbation; though you at one time told me that, in giving your sanction to the bill, you would accompany it with an explanation of your under-

standing to the powers which Congress might constitutionally confer on a bank; that on that point I stood corrected. I then proceeded to say that I understood you to be of opinion that Congress might authorize such bank to establish agencies in the several States, with power to deal in bills of exchange, without the assent of the States, to which you replied, "Yes, if they be foreign bills, or bills drawn in one State and payable in another. That is all the power necessary for transmitting the public funds and regulating exchanges and the currency."

Mr. WEBSTER then expressed, in strong terms, his opinion that such a charter would answer all just purposes of Government and be satisfactory to the People; and declared his preference for it over any which had been proposed, especially as it dispensed with the assent of the States to the creation of an institution necessary for carrying on the fiscal operations of Government. He examined at some length, both as to its constitutionality and its influence on the currency and exchanges, to all which views you expressed your concurrence, desiring that such a bill should be introduced

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VOL VIII

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From the National Intelligencer.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

The following Letter, from the President of the United States to a gentleman of Cincinnati connected with the press of that city, but at the time on a visit to the seat of the General Government, having been published in the Cincinnati Republican of the 13th June, and extensively copied, belongs to the history of the times; and we therefore transfer it to our columns. [The letter of the Hon. Calvary Morris, to which it refers, having been copied into this paper on the 9th ult., must be still fresh in the remembrance of our readers.]

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1842.

Dear Sir: I return you the Athens Gazette which you handed me last night, and will not withhold the expression of my decided approval of the sentiments contained in Mr. Morris's letter to the editor. They are such as denote a patriotic heart and mind. With an embarrassed Treasury, consequent on a transition from a state of plethora to a condition approaching the opposite—with a broken up and disordered currency, arising from the bursting of those numerous bubbles which for years past have engaged in their chase the whole country—with the mechanical arts greatly prostrated, and industry suffering an extensive paralysis—with the greatest and most important questions now pending, both foreign and domestic, which at any preceding time have engaged the public functionaries—is this a time for the spirit of faction to have exclusive sway, or for the country to be agitated by the question of who shall succeed to the Presidency three years hence? Personal abuse of myself has entered largely into the discussions in and out of Congress. This any man who may be in this office may be ready to expect; but I should be most ready to compromise with my bitter assailants in Congress by seeing conceded to them any portion they may choose of every day, for the display of their unsurpassed eloquence in abuse of me, if the residue of their time could be given to the public good! Is this great end to be sacrificed to gratify a small clique of mousing politicians, who think that their petty schemes of hatred or ambition are of more consequence than the consideration of measures designed for general relief?

Intended, however, only to express my approval of the sentiments contained in Mr. Morris's letter, and I find myself betrayed into the above remarks. Accept assurances of my highest respect,

JOHN TYLER.

JOSEPH GRAHAM, Esq.

There must be many persons who, as well as we, will have read this letter with surprise and concern, not less on account of its contents than of its apparently authorized publicity. The writing of the letter discloses an unhappy misapprehension by the President of the aims and ends of the People's Representatives, whilst the publication of it indicates no desire to conceal the disgust and aversion in which he holds those bodies to which the Constitution and the People have confided the Legislative authority.

That there existed a reciprocal want of confidence between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government was well enough known before; but this letter is the first disclosure of the abode of such sentiments in the bosom of the Chief Magistrate as must be fatal to any thing like cordial co-operation on his part in the measures which the legislature may project, either for the support of the Government, or for the reform of abuses which may appear to have crept into it. Whether resentment of supposed indignity; or merely personal antipathy, has prompted the excited tone of this letter, it is quite clear that the frame of mind which it exhibits is most unfavorable not only to a good understanding between the President and Congress, but also to the President's impartial discharge of his own duties. Fettered, cramped, contracted by prejudice, such as induces him to believe that "the spirit of faction" has "exclusive sway" in Congress, and that the public good is sacrificed to "petty schemes of hatred and ambition," it is impossible that the mind of the President should be in a state to enable him to exercise an unbiased judgment upon the measures which it becomes the duty of Congress to submit to him.

Our object, however, in bringing this Letter to the notice of our readers is not merely to draw their attention to what must occur of itself to every one

who reads it, but, if we can, to turn it to better account. Does not its appearance in print impose it upon us as a duty, in justice to the Whigs in Congress, and to the President himself, (if it be possible to disabuse his mind,) to repel the imputation upon the former that they are or have been actuated exclusively, in the discharge of their public duties, by factious hostility to him? That there may be individuals in Congress, whose prejudice against the President, like his own prejudice against them, is strong enough to bias their judgment in cases where the President is concerned, we shall not undertake to deny, though, so far as our personal knowledge is concerned, we might do so conscientiously. But that there is a single individual among the Whigs in Congress who is so bigotted, or so excited by the occurrences of the last year, as to be governed in his votes upon public measures exclusively by the consideration of how President Tyler will be affected by them, we do not believe, and never shall be convinced until we have better evidence of the fact than mere assertion from any quarter. Much less is it true, or susceptible of belief by any candid man, that the body of noble Whigs, who came into Congress upon the same tide of popular feeling which bore the President himself into his place, all, except some half a dozen individuals, became corrupt and factious, and willing slaves to a clique of any sort.

That there has existed a deliberate design to play upon the President's sensibilities—to produce an impression upon his mind that there was a conspiracy among the Whigs to shape the legislation of Congress so as to obstruct his wishes—has been long apparent. This is one of the arts by which interested speculators in politics have sought to make the Presidential power and patronage subservient to their own ends. For every thing was accomplished if they could separate the President from those with whom he came into power as a friend and associate. This was best to be effected by instilling into his mind distrust and dislike, in the place of that confidence which, under ordinary circumstances, it is the duty of a Patriot President to repose in the integrity and purity of the coordinate branches of the Government. That by such arts designing men have but too well succeeded in poisoning the mind of the President, is manifest from the tone of his Letter. His mind is completely abused; and he labors under a delusion concerning the motives of Congress, the extent of which must surprise every body, and the evidence of which, contained in the letter before us, must give more pain to his real friends than to any of his supposed enemies.

For ourselves we are free to declare our belief that those who have imputed the President with the opinions which he expresses of Congress have been unjust to Congress and unkind if not treacherous to him. Never have we seen a more laborious Congress, or one more bent upon the pursuit of such measures as they believed to be required by the public good. Dismissing all petty considerations, instead of yielding to such—overcoming such obstacles as no Congress has ever before had to encounter, the Whig majorities in the two Houses have by their main strength passed all the measures necessary to carry on the Government, and are now most assiduously engaged, in the face of the most discouraging circumstances, in endeavoring to establish a permanent revenue. Nor will their courage be dampened, or their labors slackened, even by the evidence which this letter affords of the unfriendly and disrespectful sentiments entertained by the Executive towards them. They will go on, regardless of the Executive frown, to discharge their duty, and pass those measures without which the Executive would soon be without power, and the Government itself become a nonentity.

That much remains yet undone by Congress—that much more may be done, and indeed that it will be done, for the great interests of the nation, we entertain no doubt. That all will not be done that even in our opinion ought to be, we think it is highly probable. We should be happy were it otherwise. But shall we on that account denounce Congress as being exclusively swayed by a spirit of faction, or as sacrificing the good of the country to petty schemes of hatred or ambition? Common charity, not to speak of Christian duty, forbids such harsh and illiberal construction.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

THE TIMES--WHAT CAN BE DONE?

The question of "what can the Legislature do at the extra session?" and "when will the times be better?" are so often asked of us in the streets, that we are convinced the subject of the currency is now uppermost in the minds of the body of the people. In truth, sorry are we to say, that if there are any prophets of evil among us, their predictions are fully realized. The people are literally without a currency, and of course, experience all the long train of evil circumstances which follow from that disastrous fact. We shall not speak of the causes which have produced this state of things. The fact is certain,

the inquiry, how is it to be changed for the better? In our opinion, the Legislature can do but one thing, with any prospect of success. That is, to enable the Bank capital now in the State, to be practically operative, which it is not now. For example, the Franklin Bank charter, in this city with a number of others, expires in seven months. The Commercial Bank charter expires in one year and seven months. It is plain that they must be rechartered before they can enlarge their discounts.

We shall enter into no inquiry, whether we can do without banks or not. If the community are willing to try that experiment, we, as a part of it, are willing they should. It is plain, however, to our minds, that a large majority of the people are not prepared for that result. If, then, they are to continue some system of banking, one thing is plain, that the charter of the banks must be such as the capitalist is willing to accept. It takes two to make a bargain. The money man will commit the charge of his money to others, only on condition of security, if not for his capital, certainly for any thing beyond it. We are informed that the stockholders, at least the more prudent part of them, will not keep their money in banks, if they are to be individually liable. If this be true, then that principle insisted upon, will prevent the recharter of the banks.

The difference between the two sections of the Democratic party on this subject, seems to be this: The Statesman division insist upon individual liability to such an extent, as renders the acceptance of a charter impossible, and thus makes the winding up of all the banks certain. The Hamer division modify the principle in such a manner as they think will compromise the matter with the capitalist. In the hands of either of them, the recharter of the banks upon such terms, seems, to say the least, extremely doubtful. At the extra session, there will nothing on this subject be done; except in the contingency of a decided and open rupture between the members of the Legislature, who respectively belong to the destructive or conservative branch of "the Democracy." This is not unlikely to happen; but we do not count upon it. In the event of a full and complete triumph of the Whig party in the autumn, they will feel willing to take the responsibility to re-chartering the banks; and, upon that issue, hangs their fate. If the Democracy retain the ascendancy, the banks will be left to their tender mercies, and the Whigs will feel relieved from all responsibility. It depends upon the people themselves what will be done.

But, when the Legislature has acted favorably upon this point, what will happen? Can banks maintain their credit any better in 1843, than in 1837? Have they any omnipotent control over the course of trade? Can they issue, as before, three to one, and not run the risk of suspension? Can they regulate exchanges of twenty six States? Can they make a national currency, good in every place? NEVER!

FROM RHODE ISLAND.

We failed to receive the Providence Journal of Tuesday, nor did any hand-bill from the office of that paper reach us, as seems to have been the case with some of our city contemporaries. We yesterday morning, however, received it with the Journal of Wednesday, and an extra issued in the afternoon. It will be seen by the extracts which we make, that Dorr and his myrmidons are actually on the point of repeating their treason. He is at this time at Norwich, Ct. with a body of Butt Enders, as we see by the Norwich Courier of yesterday morning. The preparations for rebellion seem to be general, or at least extensive, throughout the State. We trust the well disposed citizens of Rhode Island will make thorough work this time. That company of U. S. Flying Artillery at Newport, will not be called upon, we hope, but when its services are required, there will be tough times for the Butt Enders—N. Y. Cour. & Enquirer.

Extraordinary movements have taken place within a few days, amongst the adherents of Dorr. In addition to the meetings which have been for some time held in this city and other places, military companies have been formed and drilled; an expedition has been sent to Warren, and an unsuccessful attempt made to take the guns of the Artillery Company. In Woonsocket, there are still stronger indications of trouble. At this time, when nearly all the leading men profess to be opposed to forcible measures, and when most of them have publicly resigned their treasonable offices, the natural inquiry is, what are all these preparations for? Why is this constant commotion kept up? Why are military companies banded to act against the government? Why are meetings held for military exercises? Why are cannon stolen? Why do the insurgents refuse to surrender the arms of the State, yet illegally in their possession? One reason of all this may be a disposition to keep up an organization without any definite object, but ready to take advantage of any favorable turn that the tide of affairs may take; but another and more important object, we imagine, is to influence the General

Assembly, now in session, not to over-awe that body—they have tried that game to their satisfaction—but to arouse its indignation, and by their appearance of insurrection to prevent it from taking any measure for the formation of a new constitution.

The leaders know very well the disposition which exists on the part of the General Assembly to equalize the representation and to extend the suffrage; and they know too, that the attainment, by peaceable means, of these most desirable objects, will be political death to them. They wish, therefore, while they are urging the General Assembly to do something, and are hypocritically professing a willingness to wait for legislative action, at the same time to prevent any thing from being done, and then to plead this want of action as a reason for new movements of violence and commotion. We trust the General Assembly will be imposed upon by no such cunning, but will go right on to the performance of that duty to which their judgment and feeling alike call them.

That the leaders of the party are preparing the minds of their followers to be dissatisfied with the action of the General Assembly, whatever it may be, is more than evident. They say that what they are pleased to term the "Algerine law," must be repealed, and protection guaranteed to all those who have violated it. They know very well that the General Assembly will do no such thing; and they know too, that were it possible for such an act of folly to be committed, it would avail nothing, for every man who has been arrested under that act is guilty at common law, and might be proceeded against under pre-existing statutes. That law was passed rather as an explanatory act, than as an entirely new provision. There is no reason why the men who have violated it should be screened, which will not apply with equal force to any other violators of law. They knew perfectly well what they were about; they knew the law; they knew the penalty; they choose to incur it themselves, and to draw comparatively innocent men into the same difficulty. They must take the consequences.

One of the men engaged in the attempt to seize the Warren guns, has been arrested, on a warrant issued by Justice Magoun, of Warren. The Sheriff of Bristol county came up with it yesterday, the man whose name is Wertherby, was arrested and committed. He will be taken to Warren for examination. The officers are on the track of others, and there is a fair prospect that a number of them may be taken, although several are believed to have fled. As near as can be ascertained, the expedition consisted of 40 or 50 men; they appeared to have come by different routes. After breaking open the engine house, and the house in which the hearse is kept, they broke open an adjoining barn, next to which is the building that contains the guns. A guard of eight men, with loaded muskets, protected them. Owing to the storm, and to the little difficulty experienced in getting into the buildings which were broken open, the noise was not heard by the guard. Whether the assailants ascertained that the guns were protected and thought it not best to attack them, or whether the alarm was communicated by the express from Providence, before they had an opportunity to try the door, is not known. Parties of men were posted on all the avenues leading from the village, as soon as possible; but in the darkness and confusion all escaped. The punishment for this offence is imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than two, nor more than ten years. Since Saturday night, the guard over the guns has been strengthened.

Some people are apprehensive that the absence of the Governor may leave the city without any officer authorized to bring the military in aid of the civil authority, should necessity unhappily require it. The mayor is fully authorized to call upon the military and to direct them to fire, if necessary, within the limits of the city, and the sheriff is clothed with the same authority without those limits. It is unnecessary to add, that both of these officers are ready to fulfil their duty.

The steamboat Providence arrived here yesterday morning from New York via Newport, where she landed a company of United States Flying Artillery, consisting of eighty men, with forty horses and six field pieces.

We have seen a letter dated Norwich, Wednesday morning, which states that Thomas W. Dorr had arrived in that city in the steamboat New Haven, from New York, accompanied with about twenty men. We have also seen a gentleman who came on in the boat with him, and to whom Mr. Dorr was pointed out. The gentleman did not know Mr. Dorr. We think there is no doubt of the fact of his arrival. It was reported that he proceeded at once to Chepachet, but of the truth of this, we are not able to speak positively. His arrival corresponds with the current rumor that has been afloat several days, that he would make his appearance here on Thursday.

The Legislature of Rhode Island, on Tuesday afternoon, appointed a Com-

mittee of two from each county, on the subject of Suffrage and the call of a Convention. The following gentlemen compose the Committee:

Messrs. Cranston, Durfee, Clarke, Randall, Urdike, Potter, Whipple, Remington, Blake and Bosworth.

From the N. O. Bulletin of June 14--FROM TEXAS.

The steamship Neptune, Capt. Rollins, which arrived yesterday in 36 hours from Galveston, brings the papers of Saturday. Ex President Lamar and Hon. B. B. Bee, were passengers in the Neptune.

The Houstonian says the accounts from different parts of the country give assurance that the people are preparing with energy for the expected campaign, and await with impatience the order to go forth. There is no flurry or bustle; no more flaring "war talks,"—for the people are too actively, busily and determinedly intent upon preparation to care for or listen to them. The citizens of the Brazos are ready and willing; and the following extract of a letter from Fayette county, will exhibit the spirit of the people in that quarter:

"The people up here are waiting with impatience for Gen. Houston's contemplated movement against Mexico. Our rifles and horses are ready—let orders come and we are off for the Rio Grande."

The Civilian of Saturday says:—We learn from private letters that the crops on the Upper Brazos are still highly promising—or, rather, have done remarkably well—having been recently visited with plentiful rains. The Telegraph says the crops in Eastern Texas are much better than those West of the Trinity, having been visited by plentiful rains some three weeks since.

Isaac N. Moreland, Chief Justice of Harris county, and Commander of the Artillery Company at the battle of San Jacinto, died at Houston on the morning of Thursday last.

Our last advices from the interior give little that is of interest. Every part of the country is in the enjoyment of peace and quiet, except the old Mexican frontier town of Bexar, where the people seem to suffer some annoyance from our own volunteers, who are continually going and coming, as well as apprehensions of robbers from beyond the border.

We regret that our government has not the means of permanently supporting a strong and well disciplined military force at this point.

The Hon. John Scott, Recorder in Houston, died on the 4th instant. Judge S. was formerly from North Carolina.

From the N. Y. Sunday Mercury.

SHORT PATENT SERMONS.

These words, by Wm. Cowper, Esq., will form the subject of my present discourse:

"All we behold is miracle, But seen so often all is miracle in vain."

MY HEARERS: The age for manufacturing miracles among men has passed forever away. No such thing as a miracle will ever again be wrought by mortal hand, head or heart, unless I should happen to succeed in working a moral reformation among the great corrupt mass of mankind as it stands, or rather as it is thrown together at the present day—and that would be a miracle indeed. But, my friends, God is working miracles continually before your eyes; and yet when told of the fact, you stick your hands in your breeches—gawk round with anxious curiosity for awhile, and don't find any thing to wonder at, after all! Look at the sun, the stars, the heavens, the earth, the ocean, the trees, the plants, and the animal creation;—they are all miracles. The sun which shines upon us now, is the same bright chap that rose in the year one, a little after day break, and commenced spilling its glory all over the lap of infant creation. Is it not a miracle, my friends, how it still retains its precise warmth and brightness? There it has hung in the heavens ever since Time was a baby, exposed to all kinds of weather, and not a speck of rust has gathered upon its surface, and neither has its effulgence been marred in the least! That same round moon, by whose silvery light Adam courted Eve among the roses of Paradise, now lights upon the tower of love for 1842 as beautiful as it did when it first borrowed a small capital of the sun to commence business upon. That's another miracle. Yon shining stars, that seem like spangles scattered from the diadems of angels, still keep as bright as buttons, notwithstanding thousands and thousands of years have passed away since the first celestial glow-worms began to illuminate the dark plain of heaven.

My dear friends—if you will but look, reflect and philosophize upon the wondrous and mysterious operations of Nature, you cannot help pronouncing them all miracles; and yet you don't, or won't, or can't! When you first beheld them, you were too young to inquire philosophically into their ways and wherefores.—You were no more capable of being astonished at any thing you saw, than a barrel of pork in the cellar can be frightened at the cry of fire in the kitchen.—The truth is, my friends, you have become so familiar with the mysteries and wonders of nature that they have ceased

to be matters of surprise and curiosity; and Satan might as well undertake to pick the lock of the door of heaven with a board nail, as for me to try to open your hearts to a sense of the sublime and miraculous. But look at the process of vegetation, see how nature, unseen and mysteriously, scrapes matter together to build a tree, form a shrub, or fashion a plant!—how precisely she shapes every leaf!—how beautifully she paints every season of the year!—how artistically she manages the delicate shades that belong to the green grove!—but where does she get her colors? The everlasting sun is her palette, and the finger of God is her pencil; but further than this we are as ignorant as an island of penguins.—Then see, too, how with invisible hands she weaves garlands for the trees and shrubbery, and covers the most dirty and desolate places with the loveliest of blossoms—blossoms that admit of no just imitation by mortal skill or ingenuity. A miracle, indeed! as the liar said, when he told the truth by accident.

My hearers—what are the tides that appear to be tied to the apron strings of Luna, and are bound to obey her bidding, but miracles on the most extensive scale? What is material magnetism, but a miracle?—what causes the needle to be attracted by the load-stone? These are mysteries which no man solves, and never will. There may be an attraction between mind and mind, as well as between matter and matter, for aught I know; and it were foolishness in me to deny or disbelieve it merely because I cannot comprehend it—for the simple reason that there are a thousand other miracles daily wrought before our eyes in which we never should have believed had we not beheld them to our satisfaction. My friends, man is an astonishing miracle.—He knows not how it is, that while walking, his locomotives are kept in operation intuitively, as it were, while his mind is otherwise employed. He cannot understand how his locomotives powers are exercised in obedience to volition; and he knows no more how the eggs of his ideas are hatched from the ovary of his brain than a tadpole can tell why his tail drops off when the legs of the frog are fully developed. The complicated machinery of the mind is beyond mortal comprehension. Man knows that he knows considerably; but he knows not by what means he knows so much as he knows. He knows not what agent it is that keeps the main wheel of thought revolving. It is neither steam, water nor fire; and, if it be magnetism, that magnetism is a mystery, and that mystery too impenetrable to be pierced by the bodkin of human philosophy.

My dear friends—all we behold, as my text says is a miracle, but seen so often all is miracle in vain. Nothing is a miracle to you. You see some most astonishing feats continually being performed on every side, and you don't even give a look of surprise; but seem to think that every operation of nature which you cannot comprehend is simply owing to a way it has, and continues to operate because it can't help it! You are ignorant, my friends, and need instruction.—Meditate seriously upon every miracle wrought by the Omnipotent, and you will become wiser—if you grow wiser, you will grow better—and in order to be better, you must purge the inner man of any quantity of vain conceit, venality, rascality, hatred, jealousy, and revenge, by swallowing daily the genuine pills of good moral precept, and exercise your piety by a gentle practice at least. So mote it be! Dow, Jr.

AN INCIDENT AT THE FIRE IN HAMBURG.—The able and eloquent foreign correspondent of the New World closes an interesting account of the recent conflagration at Hamburg with this incident:

"The inmates of these hotels were nearly all found sitting on their trunks and portmanteaus in the streets and 'on the wall,' some of them offering from fifty to one hundred marks to have them carried to the steamboat, but were refused. One anecdote I must yet mention to you before I am done. Its savors a little of the romantic, though in itself it is but a trifling incident: You all know that in most of the German and Belgian towns, the church steeples are provided with musical bells, which play once or twice a day, generally at 12 o'clock, and in the evening. The church at St. Nicholas, too, was provided with such a set of musical bells, & the bell player, an old gray haired man of 70, was either too infirm, or unwilling to quit the stony castle from which he had been for years calmly watching the tide of men below. No one thought of the poor guardian of the house God, until, as the steeple was wrapped in fire, and the firm walls that had stood for ages began to shake, the bells sounded the well known German chorale, which usually concludes the Protestant service. 'Now thank ye Lord!' (Nun danket alle, Gott!) Another moment a crash—bells and musician were buried in the same fiery grave. The bell player stood before his God!"

The Indiana Banks resumed specie payments on the 15th June. The Cincinnati Gazette of the 18th, says that they have met the demands upon them for coin for several days.

Veto of the Provisional Tariff Bill.

Mr. Cushing moved that the House now proceed to the consideration of the message of the President of the United States this day received.

Objection was made by Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, but not being persisted in—

The message was read by the Clerk, as follows:

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1842.

To the House of Representatives:

I return the bill which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled "An act to extend for a limited period the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imports," with the following objections:

It suspends, in other words, abrogates for the time, the provision of the act of 1833, commonly called the "compromise act." The only ground on which this departure from the solemn obligation of a great and agitating question seems to have been regarded as expedient is, the alleged necessity of establishing, by legislative enactments, rules and regulations for assessing the duties to be levied on imports, after the 30th June, according to the home valuation; and yet the bill expressly provides that "if before the 1st of August there be no further legislation upon the subject, the laws for laying and collecting duties shall be the same as though this act had not been passed." In other words, that the act of 1833, imperfect as it is considered, shall in that case continue to be, and to be executed, under such rules and regulations as previous statutes had prescribed, or had enabled the Executive Department to prescribe for that purpose, leaving the supposed chasm in the revenue laws just as it was before.

I am certainly far from being disposed to deny that additional legislation upon the subject is very desirable; on the contrary, the necessity as well as the difficulties of establishing uniformity in the appraisements to be made in conformity with the true intention of that act was brought to the notice of Congress in my message to Congress at the opening of its present session. But, however sensible I may be of the embarrassments to which the Executive, in the absence of all aid from the superior wisdom of the Legislature, will be liable, in the enforcement of the existing laws, I have not, with the sincerest wish to acquiesce in its expressed will, been able to persuade myself that the exigency of the occasion is so great as to justify me in signing the bill in question, with my present views of its character and effects. "The existing laws, as I am advised, are sufficient to authorize and enable the collecting officers, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, to levy the duties imposed by the act of 1833."

That act was passed under peculiar circumstances, to which it is not necessary that I should do more than barely allude. Whatever may be, in theory, its character, I have always regarded it as importing the highest moral obligation. It has now existed for nine years, unchanged in any essential particular, with as general acquiescence, it is believed, of the whole country, as that country has ever manifested for any of her wisely established institutions. It has ensured to it the repose which always flows from timely, wise, and moderate counsels—a repose the more striking because of the long and angry agitations which preceded it. This salutary law proclaims, in express terms, the principle which, while it led to the abandonment of a scheme of indirect taxation founded on a false basis, and pushed to dangerous excess, justifies any enlargement of duties that may be called for by the real exigencies of the public service. It provides "that duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the Government." It is therefore in the power of Congress to lay duties as high as its discretion may dictate, for the necessary uses of the Government, without infringing upon the objects of the act of 1833. I do not doubt that the exigencies of the Government do require an increase of the tariff of duties above 20 per cent; and I as little doubt that Congress may, above as well as below that rate, so discriminate as to give incidental protection to manufacturing industry—thus to make the burdens which it is compelled to impose upon the People, for the purposes of Government, productive of a double benefit. This must of the reasonable opponents of protective duties seem willing to concede; and, if we may judge from the manifestations of public opinion in all quarters, this is all that the manufacturing interests really require. I am happy in the persuasion that this double object can be most easily and effectually accomplished at the present juncture, without any departure from the spirit and principle of the statute in question. The manufacturing classes have now an opportunity, which may never occur again, of permanently identifying their interests with those of the whole country, and making them, in the highest sense of the term, a national concern. The moment is propitious to the interests of the whole country, in the introduction of harmony among all its parts and all its several interests. The same rate of imports, and no more, as will surely re-establish the public credit, will secure to the manufacturer all the protection he ought to desire, with every prospect of permanence and stability which the hearty acquiescence of the

whole country, on a reasonable system, can hold out to him.

But of this universal acquiescence, and the harmony and confidence and many other benefits that will certainly result from it, I regard the suspension of the law for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands as an indispensable condition. This measure is, in my judgment, called for by a large number, if not a great majority of the people of the United States; by the state of the public credit and finances; by the critical posture of our various foreign relations; and, above all, by that most sacred of all duties, public faith. The act of September last, which provides for the distribution, couples it inseparably with the condition that it shall cease—first, in case of war; second, as soon as and so long as the rate of duties shall, for any reason whatever, be raised above 20 per cent. Nothing can be more clear, express, or imperative, than this language. It is in vain to allege that a deficit in the Treasury was known to exist, and that means were taken to supply this deficit by loan when the act was passed. It is true that a loan was authorized at the same session during which the distribution law was passed; but the most sanguine of the friends of the two measures entertained no doubt but that the loan would be eagerly sought after and taken up by capitalists, and speedily reimbursed by a country destined, as they hoped, soon to enjoy an overflowing prosperity. The very terms of the loan, making it redeemable in three years, demonstrate this beyond all cavil.

Who at the time foresaw or imagined, the possibility of the present real state of things, when a nation that has paid off her whole debt since the last peace while all the other great Powers have been increasing theirs, and whose resources, already so great, are yet but in the infancy of their development, should be compelled to huddle in the money market for a paltry sum, not equal to one year's revenue upon her economical system? If the distribution law is to be indefinitely suspended, according not only to its own terms, but by universal consent, in the case of war, wherein are the actual exigencies of the country, or the moral obligation to provide for them, less under present circumstances than they could be, were we actually involved in war? It appears to me to be the indispensable duty of all concerned in the administration of public affairs to see that a state of things so humiliating and so perilous should not last a moment longer than is absolutely unavoidable. Much less excusable should we be in parting with any portion of our available means, at least until the demands of the Treasury are fully supplied. But, besides the urgency of such considerations, the fact is undeniable that the distribution act could not have become a law without the guaranty in the proviso of the act itself.

This connexion, thus meant to be inseparable, is severed by the bill presented to me. The bill violates the principle of the acts of 1833 & September, 1841, by suspending the first & rendering, for a time, the last inoperative. Duties above 20 per cent. are proposed to be levied, and yet the proviso in the distribution act is disregarded. The proceeds of the sales are to be distributed on the 1st of August; so that, while the duties proposed to be enacted exceed 20 per cent, no suspension of the distribution to the States is permitted to take place. To abandon the principle for a month is to open the way for its total abandonment. If such is not meant, why postpone at all? Why not let the distribution take place on the 1st of July, if the law so directs? (which, however, is regarded as questionable.) But why not have limited the provision to that effect? Is it for the accommodation of the Treasury? I see no reason to believe that the Treasury will be in better condition to meet the payment on the 1st of August than on the 1st of July.

The bill assumes that a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is, by existing laws, to be made on the 1st day of July, 1842, notwithstanding there has been an imposition of duties on imports exceeding 20 per cent, up to that day, and directs it to be made on the 1st of August next. It seems to me very clear that this conclusion is equally erroneous and dangerous; as it would divert from the Treasury a fund sacredly pledged for the general purposes of the Government, in the event of a rate of duty above 20 per cent being found necessary for an economical administration of the Government.

The bill under consideration is designed only as a temporary measure; and thus a temporary measure, passed merely for the convenience of Congress, is made to affect the vital principle of an important act. If the proviso of the act of September, 1841, can be suspended for the whole period of a temporary law, why not for the whole period of a permanent law? In fact, a doubt may be well entertained, according to strict legal rules, whether the condition, having been thus expressly suspended by this bill, and rendered inapplicable to a case where it would otherwise have clearly applied, will not be considered as ever after satisfied and gone. With out expressing any decided opinion on this point, I see enough in it to justify me in adhering to the law as it stands, in preference to subjecting a condition so vitally affecting the peace of the country, and so solemnly enacted at a momentous crisis, and so steadfastly adhered to ever since, and so complete, if adhered to, with good to every interest of

the country, to doubtful or capricious interpretation.

In discharging the high duties thus imposed on me by the Constitution, I repeat to the House my entire willingness to co-operate in all financial measures, constitutional and proper, which in its wisdom it may judge necessary and proper to re-establish the credit of the Government. I believe that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands being restored to the Treasury, or, more properly speaking, the proviso of the act of September, 1841, being permitted to remain in full force, a tariff of duties may easily be adjusted, which, while it will yield a revenue sufficient to maintain the Government in vigor, by restoring its credit, will afford ample protection, and infuse a new life into all our manufacturing establishments. The condition of our country calls for such legislation, and it will afford me the most sincere pleasure to co-operate in it.

JOHN TYLER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Tuesday, June 28, 1842.

After MR. MAXWELL, of New Jersey, announced the death of the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHWARD, late President of the U. S. Senate, Mr. Adams rose and said—

Mr. Speaker: Words cannot express the feelings with which I am called to respond to the eloquent and pathetic appeal from the gentleman who has just taken his seat; and the peculiar relations which have existed between the deceased and myself, further call on me to ask the indulgence of this House to add a few words of testimony to the transcendent worth of Mr. Southard.

My acquaintance with him commenced upon his entrance into the Senate of the Union in 1821, about fifteen years before I had known, and this Union had respected his venerable father, who has so recently preceded him in the descent to the tomb, as a distinguished member of this House from the State of New Jersey. The clear discernment, the cool and impartial judgment, the calm and dispassionate temper, and the firmness and integrity of the son, had already pointed him out to the notice of his fellow citizens of the State as eminently qualified, in early youth, for the eminent and important office of a Judge of her Supreme Court. He had filled that office with unsurpassed ability and universal acceptance for several years before being transferred to the Senate of the United States. Even then he had attained little more than the age which gave him a qualification by the Constitution of the United States, for admission to that body.

From the time of his entrance into the Senate my personal acquaintance with Mr. Southard, and the means of observing his public services and private virtues, commenced. They have continued without interruption to the day which has summoned him to the tribunal of his Maker, and within a period of twenty years, scarcely a day has passed without adding another leaf to the chaplet of honor which, at the hour of his decease, encircled his dying head. In December, 1823, he became, by the appointment of President Monroe, sanctioned by the unanimous advice and consent of the Senate, my colleague as a member of the Cabinet of that illustrious patriot and statesman. At the termination of his administration, Mr. Southard at my earnest solicitation, consented to retain the superintendence of the Navy Department, which he continued to administer, to my unmingled satisfaction, and to that of the country, until the accession of my successor to the Presidency, when he voluntarily retired from it.

The confidence of his countrymen never forsook him. He had scarcely returned to his home when he was appointed by the Legislature of his native State her Attorney General, then her Governor and Chancellor; and, while occupying that office, was again transferred to the Senate of the U. States. Five years later he was re-invested with the same honors and powers for another term of six years, three of which are yet unexpired. On the temporary retirement of the Vice President of the United States from the Presidency of the Senate, Mr. Southard, was, by favor of his peers, chosen to preside over their deliberations, and, by the subsequent removal of the Vice President to the Executive Chair, that of the Senate continued to be occupied by Mr. Southard, as, but for his illness and decease, it doubtless would have been, until the expiration of the present Presidential term.

He is gone! full, not of years, but of honors. A few days before his decease he had resigned the office of President of the Senate; in which, had the undesigned shaft of death pierced another bosom instead of his own, it would have elevated him to the summit of power in this Union, and made him at this moment the chief ruler of the land. Earthly honors and powers, for him, are deposited in that tomb to which we are about to follow his earthly remains. During the period of six years, while we were united as colleagues and fellow servants in the Executive Department of the Government, my personal relations with Mr. Southard necessarily became of daily occurrence, intimate, and in the highest degree confidential; and they opened to my attentive observation of his character a mine of intellectual and moral worth richer than diamonds or rubies. The soundness of his judgment, the candor of his disposition, the sweetness of his temper, and the firmness of his adherence to his own sense of right, were to me, as a

colleague and confidential assistant and adviser, a treasure beyond all price. The fidelity of his nature, applicable to all the duties of life, gave to his friendship a stability firm as the foundations of the earth.

To his bereaved and disconsolate widow, to his rising and afflicted family, to his respected and distinguished brothers, what consolations can we offer but those from the world where sin and sorrow are unknown. And as for me in the anguish of my soul, I can only draw, from the same source, the Christian hope that he has preceded me for a few days to a world where we shall again meet to part no more!

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

The following tribute to departed worth is from a British traveler who recently journeyed through the United States. It serves to renew in the mind, along with the revered memory of the good old President, all those lively feelings of regret for his loss which may be well inspired by the unhappy consequences which have followed his death. The high hopes which his accession to the Presidency caused, were as full and confident as the enthusiasm had been deep which bore him on its swelling bosom from the retirement of his cottage to the lofty elevation of the highest seat in the Capitol. We may cover our face and bow down before the visitations of Providence, nor presume to complain of severity. It may be that the political regeneration of the land is not to be wrought out but by much tribulation—whereof some portion has come already. What yet remains in store it is for the future to disclose.

"The traveler—we know not who he is speaks thus:

At noon we passed North Bend, the residence of the late President of the United States. With somewhat of that feeling which worth, humble or exalted, excites in us all, which prompted British officers to bare their heads as they passed Mount Vernon, I gazed long and steadily on the modest farm house which peeps through the trees. He had given law to all this vast territory when its inhabitants lay scattered and apart, weak in number, but gallant in heart, the pioneers of a new world. He had watched over them and fought for them, and laid down the sword, when its work of necessity was done, to retire into private life, and spend his days in domestic duties, and hardy, yet pleasing, toil. From beneath this lonely roof he had gone forth at the affectionate, urgent call of his countrymen, and looked back at its distant walls for the last time. From the adjacent city to the distant capital his "step was through one triumphal arch," whose key stone was the unthought voice of myriads, whose buttresses were the aspirations & blessings of all hearts. Those hours of enthusiasm in the life of a nation and party are no more, for the fine old man went out like a victim to the altar crowned with flowers, but marching to the grave. Within one little month of his inauguration as chief magistrate, he died, amidst the flush of national enthusiasm and the full tide of national joy. The eagle had soared "to die at the sun."

If their be such a thing as the reaction of a cherished and disappointed hope—the renewal of a fixed intent accidentally blighted, if misfortunes may teach wisdom; if patience long tried may give energy to determination, or a sense of suffering, unworthily inflicted, rouse exertion—then may it be believed that the revolution of 1840, temporarily checked and perverted, will yet go on, to resume its destined course, and to accomplish its purposes. There will be elements of power to urge its renewed progress which did not operate to quicken its first advance; and with less excitability there will be in action, if we mistake not, more of collateral concentrated strength. The basis is widening every day upon which the true patriots of 1844 are to stand; new materials are accumulating; there are principles in the rapid process of maturing, and tendencies hastening to results, which cannot but bring forth in unusual force every energy of the conservative spirit of the country.—*Baltimore Amer.*

GOVERNOR CORWIN.

The Ohio Statesman keeps up a wonderful pothier because Gov. Corwin does not spend all his time at Columbus. This we believe has not been required of Mr. C's predecessors in office, particularly during the recess of the legislature. Gov. Morrow, if we recollect aright, went up not oftener than once a month, and remained but a short time. Such, we presume, has been the usual practice; except perhaps during the last part of Governor Shannon's term, when he remained away from the Capitol between two and three months at one time. Did the Statesman then complain? Not a word—all was right and proper.—*Lebanon Star.*

Right, Mr. Star—Ohio has never had a governor resident at Columbus. There is nothing in the Constitution, nor in the nature of the office, which requires such a residence. Gov. Brown, though a bachelor, did not take up his residence at Columbus. Gov. Corwin spends all the time at Columbus which is necessary for a faithful discharge of his official duties, and as much more as he chooses. If the Statesman chooses to harp upon the Governor's absence from Columbus, we do not know of any more innocent pastime at which he could be employed. No one expects him to be satisfied with any thing Governor Corwin does, you know—not even par-

doning his Central Committee man out of the Penitentiary. Then let him growl on.—*O. S. Jour.*



GARRISON
FRIDAY: JULY 8, 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR THOMAS CORWIN, of Warren county.

Another Veto.

Captain Tyler, as our readers will perceive, has perpetrated another veto. The Provisional Tariff bill, intended to continue in force, temporarily, the laws regulating the collection of duties on imports, has met the President's negative; and, although the *Captain* thinks otherwise, it may be well doubted whether there now exists any act for that purpose. From this veto message we learn, that the President will not sanction any Tariff bill which shall not absolutely relinquish to the Government the proceeds of the public lands. The alternative—either to abandon Distribution or the Tariff—is boldly presented to Congress. Whig members, it seems to us, ought not to hesitate, if the President is resolved, as he doubtless is, to make all legislation conform to his will, why not yield the government at once to him and the "corporal's guard?" All hope of carrying out the Whig measures of Reform, during the administration of John Tyler, may be given up as lost. This is essentially a Locofoco administration; and upon Locofoco principles it will in all probability continue to be conducted. The sooner Congress shall adjourn the better for us all. At all events, we trust there will be no more legislating with an eye to the peculiar views of the President—no more yielding by way of *proviso* to compromise with Virginia abstractionists. John Tyler is gone over to the Locofoco; and as a Locofoco he ought to be esteemed by a Whig people and a Whig Congress.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The 4th of July was celebrated in this town on Monday last, by the Carroll county Total Abstinence Societies. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, together with the youth of both sexes in the village and vicinity, formed a procession in the streets and marched under various "Cold Water" banners to a grove, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Dempster, of Leesburg, and a Temperance Address delivered by Mr. Morrison, of Monroeville, Jefferson county. The address of Mr. Morrison is spoken of as a very creditable performance, and the Temperance songs, as sung by the ladies, gave much satisfaction.

"Death loves a shining mark."

The Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHWARD, late President of the United States Senate, departed this life at Fredericksburg, Va. on the 25th ult. See in another column the eloquent eulogy pronounced upon Mr. Southard by John Q. Adams. The Hon. W. S. HASTINGS, member of Congress from Massachusetts, died at the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia on the 24th ult.

THE DUEL.—A duel was fought on the 25th ult. in the State of Delaware, near the Pennsylvania line, by Colonel Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, and Mr. T. Marshall, member of Congress from the Lexington district, Kentucky. The parties fought with pistols at ten paces; and, on the second fire, Col. Webb was slightly wounded in the leg below the knee. The challenge was given by Mr. Marshall on account of certain offensive strictures which had appeared in the Courier and Enquirer.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Dorr party has made another rally in Rhode Island; and has again been routed, "horse, foot and dragons." Dorr himself has fled, it is said, to Connecticut or Canada; and many of his followers have been arrested and thrown into prison.

WE are requested to announce JAMES H. ROSS, Esq. as a suitable candidate to represent the counties of Carroll and Jefferson in the next Legislature of Ohio.

A TIME HONORED PATRIOT.—Yesterday we had the honor and pleasure of an introduction to the venerable Gen. Beall, of Wooster, Ohio.

Forty seven years ago this aged man shared with his compatriots, Wm. Henry

Harrison and Solomon Van Rensselaer, the duties and hazards of war, under the gallant Wayne, in the contests with the Western Indians. In 1800 he was one of the electors for Ohio who voted for Thomas Jefferson, and in 1810 he was again placed by the same State in the College of Electors, and had the high gratification of casting his vote for the associate of his first manhood, his companion in arms, the steadfast friend of half a century, the lamented Harrison.

Gen. Beall is now on a visit to his ancient friend, Gen. Van Rensselaer, and the vigor of health which he still enjoys—the earnestness of his eye—the full muscle, the agile step, and the buoyant spirit, still visible, are abundant evidence of the habitual enjoyment of that first of earthy blessings, as the great Roman moralist considered it—"mens sana in corpore sano"—a sound mind in a sound body. Long may he enjoy it.—*Alb. Advertiser.*

For the Carroll Free Press. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

MR. EDITOR:

Please publish the following proposition for districting this State, under the provisions of the Apportionment Act.

"Friend, if a better system's thine
Impart it freely—else use mine."

A DEMOCRAT.

July 5th, 1842.

- 1st District.—Hamilton.
- 2d District.—Butler, Preble, Darke, and Mercer.
- 3d District.—Williams, Lucas, Henry, Putnam, Allen, Shelby, Wood, Hancock, Hardin & Ottawa.
- 4th District.—Sandusky, Seneca, Crawford, Marion and Erie.
- 5th District.—Huron and Richland.
- 6th District.—Lorain, Wayne and Holmes.
- 7th District.—Medina, Summit and Portage.
- 8th District.—Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake and Ashland.
- 9th District.—Trumbull and Columbiana.
- 10th District.—Stark, Carroll and Tuscarawas.
- 11th District.—Jefferson, Harrison and Guernsey.
- 12th District.—Muskingum, Morgan and Coshocton.
- 13th District.—Knox and Licking.
- 14th District.—Franklin, Fairfield & Perry.
- 15th District.—Union, Delaware, Logan, Champaign, Clark and Madison.
- 16th District.—Montgomery, Warren and Miami.
- 17th District.—Pickaway, Fayette, Clinton and Green.
- 18th District.—Clermont, Brown, Adams and Scioto.
- 19th District.—Belmont, Monroe and Washington.
- 20th District.—Athens, Meigs, Jackson, Gallia and Lawrence.
- 21st District.—Pike, Ross, Highland and Hocking.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY—NOMINATION OF "HARRY OF THE WEST."

A tremendous Whig meeting was held in New York on Wednesday last, at which the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

The Tribune says:—

"The meeting last night at National Hall was the largest and most enthusiastic held in our city for many months.—The great Hall could not contain one half of the high spirited, untiring, and hopeful Whigs in our noble city, who thronged together to proclaim their firm, undimmed reliance on the arm of the great Statesman of Kentucky. Two meetings, in fact, were held—each attended by many thousands. We have no hope of fully presenting to our readers the spirit that prevailed; the Resolutions, the Address and the Speeches, must speak for themselves. Every heart was full of hope; every voice was loudly raised in the bitterest condemnation of John Tyler, and in high and joyful welcome of the name of HENRY CLAY as our future President."

The meeting inside the Hall was called to order by Alexander W. Bradford, upon whose whose nomination STEPHEN WHITNEY was chosen President, assisted by thirty-four Vice Presidents. The call of the meeting was then read. The nomination contained in it, of LEXY CLAY for President, was received with NINE cheers, which made the "welkin ring."

An eloquent address to the Democratic Whigs of the city was read, which was received with repeated cheers. We make the following short extract:—

"We spread our banner to the breeze, and with a firm reliance upon the justice of our cause, we confidently await the issue."

"Fellow-citizens, Americans! In this cause we invite your aid. Upon his own merits let our candidate be judged. Go back to his early youth—trace him from the period so feelingly portrayed in his farewell address—when, an orphan boy, the gallant State of the dark and bloody ground, adopting him as her son, first sent him forth to do the battles of his country, to his recent regretted retirement from the councils of the Nation, you find him at all times, the devoted patriot, the enlightened statesman, the honest man. (Cheers.) He may be truly described as American through and through, (cheers) American in his feelings, American in his aims, American in all his policy and projects. (Cheers.)"

Resolutions were adopted expressive of disapprobation of the mal-administration of the Government under John Ty-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
TUESDAY, June 28, 1842.

After MR. MAXWELL, of New Jersey, announced the death of the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, late President of the U. S. Senate, Mr. Adams rose and said—

Mr Speaker: Words cannot express the feelings with which I am called to respond to the eloquent and pathetic appeal from the gentleman who has just taken his seat; and the peculiar relations which have existed between the deceased and myself, further call on me to ask the indulgence of this House to add a few words of testimonials to the transcendent worth of Mr Southard.

My acquaintance with him commenced upon his entrance into the Senate of the Union in 1821, about fifteen years before I had known, and this Union had respected his venerable father, who has so recently preceded him in the descent to the tomb, as a distinguished member of this House from the State of New Jersey. The clear discernment, the cool and impartial judgment, the calm and dispassionate temper, and the firmness and integrity of the son, had already pointed him out to the notice of his fellow citizens of the State as eminently qualified, in early youth, for the eminent and important office of a Judge of her Supreme Court. He had filled that office with unsurpassed ability and universal acceptance for several years before being transferred to the Senate of the United States. Even then he had attained little more than the age which gave him a qualification by the Constitution of the United States, for admission to that body.

From the time of his entrance into the Senate my personal acquaintance with Mr. Southard, and the means of observing his public services and private virtues, commenced. They have continued without interruption to the day which has summoned him to the tribunal of his Maker, and within a period of twenty years, scarcely a day has passed without adding another leaf to the chaplet of honor which, at the hour of his decease, encircled his dying head. In December, 1823, he became, by the appointment of President Monroe, sanctioned by the unanimous advice and consent of the Senate, my colleague as a member of the Cabinet of that illustrious patriot and statesman. At the termination of his administration, Mr. Southard, at my earnest solicitation, consented to retain the superintendence of the Navy Department, which he continued to administer, to my unmingled satisfaction, and to that of the country, until the accession of my successor to the Presidency, when he voluntarily retired from it.

The confidence of his countrymen re-

it.

The confidence of his countrymen never forsook him. He had scarcely returned to his home when he was appointed by the Legislature of his native State her Attorney General, then her Governor and Chancellor; and, while occupying that office, was again transferred to the Senate of the U. States. Five years later he was re-invested with the same honors and powers for another term of six years, three of which are yet unexpired. On the temporary retirement of the Vice President of the United State from the Presidency of the Senate, Mr. Southard, was, by favor of his peers, chosen to preside over their deliberations, and, by the subsequent removal of the Vice President to the Executive Chair, that of the Senate continued to be occupied by Mr. Southard, as, but for his illness and decease, it doubtless would have been, until the expiration of the present Presidential term.

He is gone! full, not of years, but of honors. A few days before his decease he had resigned the office of President of the Senate; in which, had the undiscerning shaft of death pierced another bosom instead of his own, it would have elevated him to the summit of power in this Union, and made him at this moment the chief ruler of the land. Earthly honors and powers, for him, are deposited in that tomb to which we are about to follow his earthly remains.— During the period of six years, while we were united as colleagues and fellow servants in the Executive Department of the Government, my personal relations with Mr. Southard necessarily became of daily occurrence, intimate, and in the highest degree confidential; and they opened to my attentive observation of his character a mine of intellectual and moral worth richer than diamonds or rubies. The soundness of his judgment, the candor of his disposition, the sweetness of his temper, and the firmness of his adherence to his own sense of right, were to me, as a

colleague and confidential assistant and adviser, a treasure beyond all price. The fidelity of his nature, applicable to all the duties of life, gave to his friendship a stability firm as the foundations of the earth.

To his bereaved and disconsolate widow, to his rising and afflicted family, to his respected and distinguished brothers, what consolations can we offer but those from the world where sin and sorrow are unknown. And as for me in the anguish of my soul, I can only draw, from the same source, the Christian hope that he has preceded me for a few days to a world where we shall again meet to part no more!

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

The following tribute to departed worth is from a British traveler who recently journeyed through the United States. It serves to renew in the mind, along with the revered memory of the good old President, all those lively feelings of regret for his loss which may be well inspired by the unhappy consequen-

HOLLY SPRINGS GAZETTE.

"VERITAS NIHIL VERETUR, NISI AESCONDI."

HOS. A. FALCONER.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1842.

VOLUME 1---NUMBER 51.

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Letters addressed to the Editor, on business with the office, must be post paid to secure attention.
Cash must be paid for all **JOB WORK** done at this office as soon as delivered.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

The following Letter, from the President of the United States to a gentleman of Cincinnati connected with the press of that city, but at the time on a visit to the seat of the General Government, having been published in the Cincinnati Republican of the 13th instant, and extensively copied, belongs to the history of the times; and we therefore transfer it to our columns. [The letter of the Hon. Calway Morris, to which it refers, having been copied into this paper on the 9th instant, must be still fresh in the remembrance of our readers.]

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1842.

DEAR SIR: I return you the Athens Gazette which you handed me last night, and will not withhold the expression of my decided approval of the sentiments contained in Mr. Morris's letter to the editor. They are such as denote a patriotic heart and mind. With an embarrassed Treasury, consequent on a transition from a state of plethora to a condition approaching the opposite—with a broken up and disordered currency, arising from those numberless bubbles which for years past have engaged in their chase the whole country—with the mechanical arts greatly prostrated, and industry pulling an extensive paralyis—with the greatest and most important questions now pending, both foreign and domestic, which at any preceding time have engaged the public functionaries—is this a time for the spirit of faction to have exclusive sway, or for the country to be agitated by the question of who shall succeed to the Presidency three years hence? Personal abuse of myself has entered largely into the discussion in and out of Congress. This any man who may be in this office may be ready to expect; but I should be most ready to compromise with my bitter assailants in Congress by conceding to them any portion they may choose of every day, for their unsurpassed eloquence in abuse of me, if the residue of their time could be given to the public good! Is this great end to be sacrificed to gratify a small clique of mounting politicians, who think that their petty schemes of hatred and ambition are of more consequence than the consideration of measures designed for general relief?

I intend, however, only to express my approval of the sentiments contained in Mr. Morris's letter, and I find myself betrayed into the above remarks.

Accept assurances of my highest respect.
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Esq. JOHN TYLER.

There must be many persons who, as well as we, will read this letter with surprise and concern, not less on account of its contents than of its apparently authorized publication. The writing of the letter discloses an unhappy misapprehension by the President of the aims and ends of the people's Representatives, whilst the publication of it indicates a desire to conceal the disgust and aversion in which he holds those bodies to which the Constitution and the People have confided the Legislative authority.

That there existed a reciprocal want of confidence between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government is well enough known before; but this letter is the first disclosure of the abode of such sentiments in the bosom of the Chief Magistrate as must be fatal to anything like cordial cooperation on his part in the measures which the Legislature may project, either for the support of the government, or for the reform of abuses which may appear to have crept into the administration of supposed indignity, or merely personal antipathy, has prompted the excited tone of this letter. It is quite clear that the frame of mind which it exhibits is most unfavorable not only to a good understanding between President and Congress, but also to the President's impartial discharge of his own duties. Fettered, cramped, contracted by prejudice, such as induces him to believe that "the spirit of faction" has "exclusive sway" in Congress, and that the public good is sacrificed to "petty schemes of hatred and ambition," it is impossible that the mind of the President should be in a state to enable him to exercise an unbiased judgment upon the measures which it becomes the duty of Congress to submit to him.

Our object, however, in bringing this Letter to the notice of our readers is not merely to draw their attention to what must occur to itself to every one who reads it, but, if we can, to turn it to better account. Does not its appearance in print expose it upon us a duty, in justice to the Whigs in Congress, and to the President himself, (if it be possible to disprove his mind,) to repel the imputation upon the former that they are or have been actuated exclusively, in the discharge of their public duties, by factious hostility to him? That there are individuals in Congress, whose prejudice against the President, like his own prejudice against them, is strong enough to bias their judgment in cases where the president is concerned, we shall not undertake to deny, though, so far as our personal knowledge is concerned, we might do so confidently. But that there is a single individual among the Whigs in Congress who is so bigotted, or so excited by the occurrences of the last year, as to be governed in his votes upon public measures exclusively by the consideration of how President TYLER will be affected by them, we do not believe, and never shall be convinced until we have better evidence of the fact than mere assertion from any quarter. Much as it is true, or susceptible of belief by any candid man, that the body of noble Whigs, who came into Congress at the same tide of popular feeling which bore the President himself into his place, all, except some half a dozen individuals, became corrupt and factious, and willing to be in a clique of any sort.

That there has existed a deliberate design to play upon the President's sensibilities—to produce an impression upon his mind that there was a conspiracy among the Whigs to shape the legislation of Congress so as to obstruct his wishes—has been long apparent. This is one of the arts by which interested speculators in politics have sought to make the Presidential power and patronage subservient to their own ends. For them every thing was accomplished if they could separate the President from those with whom he came into power as a friend and associate. This was best to be effected by instilling into his mind distrust and dislike, in the place of that confidence which, under ordinary circumstances, it is the duty of a Patriot President to repose in the integrity and purity of the co-ordinate branches of the Government. That by such arts designing men have but too well succeeded in poisoning the mind of the President, is manifest from the tone of his Letter. His mind is completely abused; and he labors under a delusion concerning the motive of Congress, the extent of which must surprise every body, and the evidence of which, contained in the Letter before us, must give more pain to his real friends than to any of his supposed enemies.

For ourselves we are free to declare our belief that those who have imputed the President with the opinions which he expresses of Congress have been unjust to Congress and unkind if not treacherous to him. Never have we seen a more laborious Congress, or one more bent upon the pursuit of such measures as they believed to be required by the public good. Disclaiming all petty considerations, instead of yielding to such—overcoming such obstacles as no Congress has ever before had to encounter, the Whig majorities in the two Houses have by their main strength passed all the measures necessary to carry on the Government, and are now most assiduously engaged, in the face of the most discouraging circumstances, in endeavoring to establish a permanent revenue. Nor will their courage be damped, or their labors slackened even by the evidence which this letter affords of the unfriendly and disrespectful sentiments entertained by the Executive towards them. They will go on, regardless of Executive frown, to discharge their duty, and pass those measures without which the Executive would soon be without power, and the Government itself become a nonentity.

That much remains yet undone by Congress—that much more may be done, and indeed that it will be done, for the great interests of the nation, we entertain no doubt. That all will not be done that even in our opinion ought to be, we think is highly probable. We should be happy were it otherwise. But shall we on that account denounce Congress as being exclusively swayed by a spirit of faction, or as sacrificing the good of the country to petty schemes of hatred or ambition? Common charity, not to speak of Christian duty, forbids such harsh and illiberal construction.

A PROPOSITION TO THE WHIGS.—To place the Whig victory in 1844 beyond a peradventure, let every Whig in the State of Virginia, and throughout the Union, assign to himself the task of making one convert, or additional Whig. This task is an easy one to accomplish, if the Whigs will set to work in earnest. A little individual trouble is all that is requisite—and that will be cheaply purchased by the deliverance of the country from the sway of Demagogues and mercenaries. In every neighborhood there are numbers, who are not Whigs, solely because they have not had access to correct information. They have been misled by slang-whangers, or blinded by prejudice, and the abominations of modern Democracy have been carefully concealed from them. Put into the hands of all such a good Whig paper—and floods of light will be poured into regions hitherto benighted—and glorious results will ensue.

The proposed accession to the Whig Party is not necessary to constitute that party the majority of the Union. We believe it is now, and has been for years the most numerous party—but it must be greatly the majority, or greatly excited as in 1840, to make it exert its power. A large proportion of it consists of business men, who do not make politics their profession, who have the individual avocations to attend to, and are only aroused on great occasions, when misrule becomes intolerable. For this reason, it is prudent to provide supernumeraries.

If the Whigs will take the precaution we suggest, we shall draw the Locos and their allies—the Cow-Boys—so badly, at the next Presidential election, that we shall be saved the trouble of another contest for half a century. Even at the present moment with prospects, which, to the careless observer, are so gloomy and discouraging—who can beat Harry of the West? What single individual can be named, who is stronger than he? His enemies cannot point out the man now, when they are united, they will be still less united, they will be still less able to do it, when they are torn by dissensions, as they must inevitably be.—Calhoun, Benton, Van Buren, Johnson, Webster, Tyler, and the Guard, all blended into one man, would be unequal to the contest.—What must be the result when Old Harry bears down upon them, all wrangling and fighting among themselves—and some of them even coming to his assistance, sooner than see a hated rival succeed?

We will not say that the skies are bright and brightening—but it is our firm conviction that all things are working together for good, and that Henry Clay, if he lives till March, 1845, will be President of the United States.—Rich. Whig.

IDLE DAUGHTERS.—It is, says Mrs. Ellis, a most painful spectacle in families where the mother is the drudge, to see the daughters elegantly dressed, reclining at their ease, with their drawing, their music, their fancy-work, and their reading; beguiling themselves of the lapse of hours, days, and weeks, and never dreaming of their responsibilities; but as a necessary consequence of the neglect of duty, growing weary of their useless lives, laying hold of every newly invented stimulant to rouse their drooping energies, and blaming their fate when they dare not blame their God, for having placed them where they are.

These individuals will tell you with an air of compassion—for who can believe it real?—that 'poor mamma is working herself to death. Yet no sooner do you propose that they should assist her, than they declare she is quite in her elements—in short, that she would never be happy if she had only half as much to do.

TAKING IN WORK.—It is no discredit to a female to be obliged to maintain herself by work. On the contrary, it is an honor to have it said she can support herself. It is her glory, and the best recommendation to the society of all whose good will and friendship are alone worth possessing. But there are females who have been so educated by their parents, that they look upon labor as something derogatory to their sex, and esteem those who are willing to work as far beneath themselves.—They do not care to associate with those of their own sex whom misfortune or poverty compel to take in work, or who labor in shops and factories. But which is the most honorable, to doze away existence in following the foolish fashions of the day—in dressing in the latest style, and be waited upon by servants—caring nothing for the poor and distressed around, if self only can be decorated, and the first circles of society be entered—or to rise with the dawn, support yourself and enjoy the blessings of life by living as the God of nature designed?

Which, we ask, is the most honorable—the most useful life? And who are the best calculated to become real companions and happy and contented wives! Who but a fop, a drone or a fool, would choose the former for a friend and companion thro' life, if it were not for her wealth? and who lives the happiest, and enjoys the most of life? The answer is plain, and yet there are multitudes around, following after the foolish fashions of the day—spending the property of their fathers in gewgaws and silks to make a splendid appearance to tickle the fancy of the simpleton, or unluckily the purse strings of the miserly wretch. Girls, if you know what belongs to your happiness, you will never be ashamed to work: you will never let the crimson mantle your cheeks, when it is said, "She takes in work," or "she enters a shop or factory." No—it will be your joy and your passport of success to a contented home, and all the blessings of a virtuous life.

We have been led to these remarks, by hearing from the lips of a young woman, as we passed her in the streets a few days since, in a tone of haughty pride and a toss of the head as she remarked to a companion in reference to an acquaintance, "I want to know if she takes in work!" We know not the female, but we thought, what a fool the young man must be to choose such a one for a companion. If we were in want of a wife, and possessed a princely fortune, we should search out that poor, industrious girl, and she should be made independent. We know she must make an excellent companion, an industrious, useful wife, and a kind and devoted friend.—"She takes in work?" In a few years, though now despised for her industry and economy, she will far, far outshine her proud and haughty acquaintance, and be introduced into better society, while she, poor thing! may be glad to work in her family of wash in her kitchen. Such cases have occurred.

Females, love labor, and despise sloth. Care not for the sneering remark, or the scornful look, and your reward, though slow will be certain. Years of trial and anxiety, with prudence and industry, will work out for you blessings and favors incomparably great and lasting. "Take in work," do any thing but live a lazy fashionable life. We abhor and detest it; and so do all whose favor and friendship you would ever care to gain. Though others may wonder at your course and smile at your disposition, they shall be led in the end to regard it as the height of wisdom and sound philosophy. If your parents are wealthy, remember riches often take to themselves wings, and fly away; nothing earthly is more unstable. Of your industrious and economical habits you will never be deprived. They are far more valuable to bring to a young man than a princely fortune.—Secure those, whatever may be your situation in life, and never, never be ashamed to have it remarked of you—"She takes in work!"—Portland Trib.

KINDNESS.—How sad our lot, how dreary this world, were kindness utterly unknown. We were then men no more; but rather akin to the wretched spirits "who are reserved in everlasting chains under darkness." How deep the gloom where the sun of love never shines! Where not a gentle thought arises in the anguished mind, where not a sympathizing sound soothes the aching ear! Oh! the fearfulness of the prison-house of the lost—the abode of hatred, malice, curses and recriminations! A kind word there would be as strange as a sinless angel. Who—who would dwell eternally where kindness never comes? In this world there is so much need of sympathy and fellow-feeling, that he is a traitor to mankind who, by cold neglect or studied scorn, wrings and rends a humble heart he might have healed. Creatures who are born of the same dust, breathing the same air, treading the same worlds, proceeding to a common grave, weeping alike, rejoicing alike—should have as it were but one heart, which should throb with a universal sympathy. Would not the earth then begin to look something like heaven? Would not the millennial sun rise to the meridian?

IDLENESS.—Nine-tenths of the misery and vices of mankind proceed from idleness. With men of quick minds, to whom it is especially pernicious, this habit is commonly the fruit of many disappointments and schemes baffled, and men fail in their schemes, not so much from the want of strength as from the ill-direction of it. The weakest living creature, by concentrating his power on a single object, can accomplish something; the strongest, by dispersing his over many, may fail to accomplish anything. The drop, by continued falling, bores its passage through the hardest rock; the hasty torrent rushes over it with hideous uproar, and leaves no trace behind.

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE LOVE.—There are two kinds of love—the Active and the Passive, and we'll give the little genius credit for finding it out.—When a man stays out late at night, gets cornered, strolls carelessly home, goes whistling up stairs, and is met at the top by his "cara speca," who comes his head with a three legged stool, brandishes a broomstick, and uses her voice actively, that is love in the active voice.—When a pretty girl takes a kiss with perfect composure, and looks as if she would not care if she took two or three more—that is passive love. We are not considered difficult to please, but when it comes to love, we certainly prefer the passive to the active.

The following excellent remarks are copied from the Cambridge (Md.) Chronicle of Saturday last.—Nat. Int.

REPUDIATION.—This odious and fishiest doctrine, which has been maintained and put in practice in some of our State Legislatures, has had the effect of destroying all confidence in American stocks, both at home and abroad, and bringing a stain upon the American name that cannot easily be blotted out. This doctrine is based upon dishonesty. It proposes to relieve the States from obligations which they themselves, through their agents have entered into, because the money for which those obligations were given was expended with improvidence and profligacy. Such a doctrine among individuals would subject a person maintaining it to the scorn and contempt of every enlightened mind. And is it not as odious when practised by whole communities and States? Can a public agent of the State, having the credit and honor of the State in his keeping, be justified in a course which would subject individuals to the imputation of fraud and dishonesty? We cannot for a moment believe that this doctrine will find favor with the People of the States. Maryland, we know, will repudiate it. Although her sons may be oppressed with taxes that hang heavily upon them, although many have to pay taxes for a policy which they always believed disastrous, and opposed, yet they will not consent to purchase a relief from pecuniary burdens by heaping foul dishonor and infamy upon themselves.

BEHAVIOUR OF FEMALES.—One of the chief beauties in the female character is modest reserve—that reticent delicacy which avoids the public admiration. When a girl ceases to blush, she has lost the most powerful charm of beauty. The extreme sensibility which it indicates, may be considered as a weakness and incumbrance to the other sex, but in females is particularly engaging. Blushing is so far from being a necessary attendant on guilt, that it is the usual companion of innocence. The modesty which is so essential to the sex, will naturally dispose them to be silent in company, especially in a large one. People of sense and discernment will never take such silence for dullness.

A person may take a share in conversation, without uttering a syllable—the expression of the countenance shows it, and never escapes an observing eye. Converse with men with that dignified modesty which may prevent the approach of the most distant familiarity and consequently prevent them from feeling themselves your superiors.

Wit is the most dangerous talent that a female can possess. It must be guarded with great discretion and good nature, otherwise it will create many enemies. Wit is perfectly consistent with softness and delicacy, yet they are seldom united. Wit is so flattering to vanity, that those who possess it become intoxicated, and lose all self command. Humor is a different quality. It will make your company sought with much solicitude; but be cautious how you indulge it—it is often a great enemy to delicacy, and a still greater one to dignity of character. It may sometimes gain you applause, but it will never procure you respect.

Beware of detraction, especially where your own sex are concerned. You are generally charged with being particularly addicted to this vice, perhaps unjustly; men are as fully guilty of it when their interests interfere. But as your interests frequently clash, and as your feelings are quicker, your temptations to it are more frequent. For this reason be particularly careful of the reputation of your own sex.

FARMERS, MAGNIFY YOUR CALLING.—I wish I could see in all our farmers a disposition to magnify their calling; but I have been grieved in many a farm house to listen to lamentations over what they term their 'hard lot.' I have heard the residents upon a noble farm, all paid for, talk about a drudgery, and never having their work done, and a few or no opportunities for their children, and I have especially been sorry to hear the females lament over the hard fate of some promising youth of seventeen or eighteen, who was admirably filling up his duties, and training himself for extensive usefulness and influence. They have made comparison between his situation, coarsely clad and working hard, and coming in fatigued, with some cousin at college, or young man who clerked in a city store, till at length the boy had become dissatisfied, and begged off from his true interests and happiness. I am conversant with no truer sources of enjoyment than I have witnessed in American farmhouses and even log cabins, where the father under the influence of enlightened Christianity, and sound views of life, has gone with his family as the world has termed it into the woods. The land is his own, and he has every inducement to improve it, he finds a healthy employment for himself and family, and is never at a loss for materials to occupy his mind. I do not think the physician has more occasion for research than the farmer—the proper food of vegetables and animals will alone institute a wide and lasting field of investigation. The daily journal of a farmer is a source of much interest to himself and others.—The record of his labors, the expression of his hopes, the nature of his fears, the opinions of his neighbors, the results of his experiments, the entire sum total of his operations, will prove a deep source of pleasure to any thinking man. If the establishment of agricultural societies, and the cattle shows of our country should have the effect of stimulating one farmer in every town to manage his land and stock upon the best principles of husbandry, there would be a wonderful and speedy alteration in the products of the earth, because comparison would force itself upon his friends and neighbors, and his example would be certainly beneficial, for prejudice itself will give way to profit.—Charles' Oration before the American Institute.

SUBLIME EXTRACT.—"It is terrible thought, at an hour like this, to remember that nothing can be forgotten. I have somewhere read that not an oath is uttered that does not continue to vibrate through all time, in the wide spreading currents of sound—not a prayer lisped, that its record is not also to be found stamped on the laws of nature by the indelible seal of the Almighty's will.—C. T. A.

'Sambo, what tink you ob de times?'—'Pete, de times am beneaf my notice, and unworby ob my connection.'

From Graham's Magazine.

LINES

WRITTEN ON A PORTRAIT OF W. H. HARRISON.

BY MRS. ANELIA E. WELBY.

Hail, pictured image! thine immortal art,
Hath snatched a hero from the arms of Death;
In whose broad bosom beat the noblest heart
That ever drew on earth a balmy breath;
For while amid the sons of men he trod,
That true nobility to him was given
Whose seal is stamped by an approving God,
Whose ever-blooming title comes from Heaven.

The fire of genius glistened in his glance—
'Twas written on his calm, majestic brow,
That men might look upon its clear expanse,
And read that God and Nature made him so;
Yet that pale temple could not always keep
The soul imprisoned in its earthly bars—
Born for the skies, his God-like soul doth sweep
The boundless circle of the radiant stars.

How swift the placid smiles that seem to bask
Round those pale features, once the spirit's shrine.
And hover round those lips, that only ask
A second impress from the hand divine!
And look upon that brow! a living light
Plays like a sun beam o'er his silver hair,
As if the happy spirit in its flight
Had left a saint-like glory trembling there.

Yet though some skillful hand may softly paint
The noble form and features we adore,
Such deeds as thine art left, O happy Saint!
Are left alone for Memory to restore.
And still thy virtues, like a soft perfume
That rises from a bed of fading flowers,
Immortal as thyself, shall bud and bloom
Deep in these hearts, these grateful hearts of ours.

Sons of Columbia! ye whose spirits soar,
Elate with joyous hopes and youthful fires,
Go, imitate the hero you deplore,
For this is all that God or man requires.
O will you bend the pensive brow of grief,
Mute on the bright example he has given,
And strive to follow your ascended chief,
Whose radiant foot-prints lead to Fame and Heaven.

O guard his grave! it is a solemn trust—
Nor let a single foeman press the sod
Beneath whose verdure sleeps the sacred dust
Once hallowed by the quickening breath of God.
Thus in his lonely grandeur let him lie,
Wrap't in his grave, on fair Ohio's shore;
His deeds, his virtues, all that could not die,
Remain with us, and will for ever more.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

DEATHS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1842.

Information having reached the city yesterday and the evening previous of the death of the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHWARD, U. S. Senator, and late President of the Senate, from the State of New Jersey, and of the death of the Hon. WM. SODEN HASTINGS, of the House of Representatives, from the State of Massachusetts, all public business has been suspended in the two Houses of Congress to-day, and will be until Wednesday morning.

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Mr. Miller briefly cited the honors which he had received from his native State and from the country.

He was followed by Mr. KING of Alabama, who paid a like testimonial to the services and worth of a departed friend, and closed with the customary resolutions.

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THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.—We learn from the Courier and Enquirer that Messrs Stevens, Ward, King and Birdsall, the water commissioners, have been making an odd sort of a journey through the aqueduct, entering its mouth at the Croton river, and pursuing their course along the tunnel 33 miles, sometimes above ground and sometimes below; occupying in the whole three days. The general condition of the work they found good, and the small checks and some openings left to draw the water while the last finish was being put upon the work, have been directed to be closed up. The line of aqueduct and the dam will be both so far completed as to introduce the water into the city by the time proposed by the commissioners—on the 4th of July. The pipes across the Harlem river are already laid, and have been filled with water to prove their tightness and ability to resist the head which is about 120 feet. In both respects the proof was satisfactory. [New York Tribune.

Mr. Wm. Emerson, of Malden, (Mass.) now in his 83d year, was in his 81st year, eight hundred and eighty-six pair of men's pumps.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO.—*Revolution in Hayti.*—President Boyer deposed.—Reported death of President Boyer.—We learn to-day from Capt. Hill, of the brig William Thatcher, which arrived here from St. Croix on Saturday, which place he left on the 7th instant, that just before his departure, he was informed by one of the most respectable citizens of St. Croix that letters had been received by an arrival from St. Domingo, giving the important information that a revolution had taken place in the island—that President Boyer had been deposed, and either had been or would be put to death. In the hurry of departure, Capt. Hill did not make very particular enquiries. The impression, however, is strong on his mind that his informant said, that President Boyer had been put to death, but of this he is not positive. [Philadelphia Chronicle.

A duel took place 20 miles below Vickburg, on Saturday the 2d instant, between Mr. T. E. Robins one of the assignees of the Rail Road Bank of Vickburg, and Jas. S. Fall associate editor of the Sentinel. Mr. Fall was shot in the knee.—*Creole.*

The Free Trader talks about "the integrity of our chief magistrate and the able corpse of executive officers and advisers around him" and thinks "his administration will redound to the honor of the State."

From the number of his reprieves, we think it likely Gov. Tucker has taken his "corps" of advisers from the penitentiary. He ought to be "laid out" of the office of Governor, any how.

HANGING A JURY.—A western lawyer who was endeavoring to clear a notorious gambler from an indictment for keeping a faro table, declared to the jury that if they convicted his client they would be bound in law to convict both himself and the judge, as they were "aiding and abetting" at the game when the arrest was made!

In consequence of this the jury hung, for one half were in favor of convicting judge and lawyer with the prisoner, but the other half could not agree, as they would thereby have convicted themselves, having been busily engaged at the faro table at the same time.—*Id.*

[Communicated.]

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 9th instant, at his residence in Marshall County, Miss., after a short, but severe attack of congestive fever, Mr. THOMAS F. STANBACK, in the 25th year of his age, leaving an affectionate wife, with an Angel like Babe, near 5 months old; and numerous relations and friends to mourn his loss—tho' their loss, is his infinite gain. On the 4th, he was taken sick at a neighbor's celebration dinner, returned home in the evening, took his bed, to which he was generally confined, until Saturday, 22 minutes after 9 o'clock A. M., when his feverish spirit disembodied itself of its cumbersome clay and winged its way to the mansions of endless day, to enjoy, in unending felicity, the smiles of a reconciled God. On Friday night, about 11 o'clock, his friends present assembled near his bed side, to converse with and take their final leave of him. He was then speechless, but in his perfect mind, well knowing every word that was said, and recognizing every person present. His wife, though overwhelmed with grief, and scarcely able to articulate, first approached, and asked him if he thought he was dying, to which he answered, by a significant nod, in the affirmative. She then asked him if he was willing to die, he nodded yes, oh! my dear husband, said she, have you assurances of your regenerate state and acceptance with God, and that you will be happy beyond this veil of tears? to which he answered by the same significant nod, clapping his hands and rejoicing. The writer of this article, for his comfort, tho' in the icy embraces of death, repeated some of the consoling promises of the Gospel, appropriate upon such occasions, and closed by saying, that although death would prey upon his mortal body and destroy his animal life, Jesus had promised to pass with him through the dark shadow and valley of death; therefore he had nothing to fear, and tho' I must now part with him, I had a well-grounded hope, that beyond Jordan, on the banks of deliverance, I should again meet him, where there would be no more parting forever, where sickness, sorrow, pain nor death, should be feared nor felt [no more; where all tears should be wiped from our eyes. Upon which he gave me his hand, and affectionately gripped mine; and in gestures and signs, exhorted all present, his servants being present, to meet him in heaven; particularly, he enjoined it upon his weeping wife, to raise the little infant, the pledge of their conjugal affection, in the fear of the Lord. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and we feel assured, lived and died a Christian. So triumphant a death, has scarcely ever been witnessed. Who would not wish to live the life and die the death of the righteous; that their end might be like his? T. K. Y.

The Fayetteville Observer, Fayetteville, N. C.; and the South-western Christian Advocate, Nashville, Tenn. will please copy.

Memphis Money Market.

[Corrected Weekly from the Memphis Enquirer.]

Gold	12a16 prem	Illinois	50 dis
Silver	10a 15	Alabama	20 a 30 "
U. S. Bank Notes	50a60 dis	Arkansas	50a60 dis
Kentucky	6a10 prem	Holly Springs	5a10 "
New Orleans sus.	5a20 "	Union	80a85 "
Virginia	5a10 "	Other Miss. money	uncertain
Indiana	10a10 "	Clocks on Phil.	10a12 prem

JOHN K. RAYBURN,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTOR, RECEIVING AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, NEW ORLEANS.

I Respectfully inform my friends, and the friends of Price, Johnson & Co., of New Orleans, and Johnson, Rayburn & Co., of Nashville, that the business of those houses will be speedily closed, and that it is my intention to continue, in my own name, a legitimate Commission and Factorage business in this city, from and after the 1st day of September next. I respectfully solicit a share of the business from the patrons of the above house. Being acclimated, I shall reside in the city permanently, and will give all business confidence to my management strict and personal attention. July 8—50—6m. JOHN K. RAYBURN.

FUR AND WOOL HATS.

JOSEPH WARREN.

WOULD inform the public that he has removed his shop to Hernandez street, opposite Powell's Row, where he will carry on the above business in its various branches. He would inform the ladies of Holly Springs, that he is prepared to dye all articles of apparel, on the shortest notice, and of the most beautiful colour.

KENNEDY, HUIE & STITH,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Greensboro, Choctaw County, Miss.

WILL practice in the second Judicial District, composed of the counties of Carroll, Yallobusha, Choctaw and Tallahatchie; also in the counties of Chickasaw, Oktibeha, Lafayette, Pontotoc, Lowndes and Winston; also the Chancery Courts at Oxford and Columbus, the Federal Court at Pontotoc, and Supreme Court at Jackson. All business entrusted to their care will meet their undivided attention.

JAMES A. KENNEDY,
GEORGE HUIE,
ABNER A. STITH.

March 9, 1842—36—4f

W. A. BOREN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

WILL practice in the 8th Judicial District.—All business entrusted to his care shall receive prompt and strict attention. Office, 3d. door West from the North-west corner of the public square, in the brick row. Jan. 20, 1842—36—4f

M. B. HULING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE—Adjoining Wm. Finley Esq. [Feb. 2—28—4f

H. W. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

OFFICE—Powell's Row, Hernandez street. [Feb. 3—28—

A LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Holly Springs, Miss., on the first day of July 1842; which, if not taken out by the first day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Allen, Claiborne | Armour, Lake & Murdock |
| Arnold Osburn | Amos Latny |
| Anderson Robert | Allen Mrs Rachel |
| Anderson William | Allen John |
| Brown Henson | Bird R |
| Bank of Holly Springs | Bird William |
| Bridges Miss Elizabeth | Beck W C |
| Bridges Mrs Mary H | Briscoe Doct'r N W |
| Bowlen Slaten | Bentley John |
| Baggett Saml P | Brown Levi T |
| Baggett Mrs Lacetto | Burns R H |
| Bickerdite Colleen | Bradford Genl A B |
| Bailey James R | Bunt John |
| Bourland Dr Euclid | Baker German |
| Bailey W | |
| Crouch Solomon | Clayton John M |
| Couch Dewrey | Cushman John F |
| Cook & Jesse Pearce | Cusman B D |
| Childers P H | Courts Wm T |
| Cammell Anthony W | Coke Miss Mary |
| Chapman J | Cole L H |
| Covington T A | Chalmers & Barton |
| Carpenter A | Compter Mrs Sarah |
| Cunningham James F | Carothers R W |
| Campbell Hugh | Clerk of Chancery Court |
| Clarke Francis E | Cowling Sarah J |
| Caruthers E F | Clift Mrs Arrema |
| Cooper William | Clopton Anthony |
| Clarke Mrs Eliza A T | Cocke Genl Stephen |
| Cunningham William | Cawley John |
| Cunningham James T | Craft Doct |
| Cheairs Col Wm | |
| Dumas A E S | Davis Reuben |
| Davis Genl James | Dickson Jordan |
| Dunlap William | Daves E Pugh |
| Davidson Jesse | Docke William |
| Davis William | Dock Boyd M |
| Dargan A J | Davis, Hill & Kyle |
| Dotson Isaac E | Davids John |
| Dayton A C | Devenport Benjamin |
| Dillard Merrit | Dudney William |
| Dill Samuel | Duke David |
| Eichillerger & Erskan | Eastman C F |
| Edmondson Mrs Eliza F | Erwin James |
| Ferrill & Davidson | Fenner John M |
| Floyd George | Farrell Joseph H |
| Floyd A C | Fogg Arthur D |
| Fulford John D | Fulton Elefct |
| Farr Leander | Fellows C |
| Greer Aquilla | Graves Ralph |
| Gonek Miss Elizabeth | Geraut Miss Eliza W |
| Gonekee J F | Garrett Samuel B |
| Gonekee Miss Mary | Gillis John |
| Greer W H Esq | Glover James |
| Goodrich A | Gilliam B |
| Gift W W C | Gillespie Barry |
| Garnet Ames | Grove Henson |
| Griffin John B | Garrard W W |
| Gray Samuel | Green Roland |
| Glenray James | Graham George |
| Garrison Joel M | |
| Harper Robert G | Hendrickson L D |
| Haddock Miss | Harper Thomas |
| Hunter James | Hamlin Abner |
| Hardy Alfred A | Harris Redick P |
| Heaton Taswell | Harly B C |
| Hicks William | Hackworth |
| Hambling | Hill Allen |
| Hall Edward | Humphris Mrs Elizabeth |
| Halbrook J R | Hubbard E L |
| Hawkins Rev'd H | Heaton Mrs Margaret |
| Hows Henry L | Harper and Coleman |
| Hamilton Mrs Mary | Hall David |
| Holland Mrs N W | Harris R |
| Harris John W | Holland N |
| Hatchell Thomas | Howard Wm B |
| Holloway Silas | Hargis John or James |
| Holland Jackson C | Hester Miss Jane |
| Hill Mrs Olivia L | Howell Edward |
| Harding Louis G | Hampton Nathl |
| Hancock Is'm | |

Jones Willis
Johnson James
Jenkins W B
Johnson Joshua S
Johns Jhon F
Jones Melea
James Jason M
Irwin James
Ingram William R
Johnson Nathl
Jenkins Philip H

Laware M
Lumpkin W B
Lee William Esq
Lyman Miss Elizabeth T
Lyon James S
Lynch Wm B
Layne Alford

Martin A L
Meek James
Moseley M
Maxwell Harrison
Mallory Joseph B
Mitchell & Bowling
Mithell Miss Elizabeth
Michel W B
Moore Mrs Elizabeth
Mosby & Kyle
Morris Mrs J H
Malone John
Morton Alexander
Milam John
Moore Merrit
Montgomery G W
Meanes James P
Maulock James M
Morgon John

Neely George H
Neely John J
Nelson Mrs Elizabeth
Neely Miss Eliza

Osborn Philip 4

Porter B Esq
Phillips Miss Amanda
Peters James P
Porter William
Payn & Dodson
Pouk James
Pope Jesse

Randolph, Cain & McEwen
Richey Milton C
Robuck John
Rogers John B
Rose William
Root Aaron

Spencer Miss Albert
Scott William F
Samuel A M
Sledge H P
Sanford William
Sugg Grey
Secrest John L
Stockton Nathl H
Skipwith George
Skipwith Mrs M A
Strickland C P
Selby James
Starks J R

Timble Thomas
Tappan E S
Treadgill Joseph B
Tompson Sion
Tucker Rev G
Tunnage Zachariah
Turner John M
Talliaferro William
Tullar N Mortimore

Whitfield G
Walker Ely
Wiseman D M
Watt Robert
Wrather D
Wilson Doct John A
Ward Mrs Mary A
Walker Ajax J
Westbrook Thomas
Williams Thomas
Willis Abel
Wofford Benjamin

Young D M

WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised. W. E. W., p. m.

W. M. WATSON,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.

Holly Springs, Miss.

July 8, 1842—50—12m

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it! Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold. Have you a cough? Dr. Hux's Cough Lozenges, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease, pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave hundreds. For sale at Mr. F. Shoemaker's dry goods store, Holly Springs, April 22, 1842. 39—5m.

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